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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Sunday's Shipping Report announced the arrival of a Ship from China. Yesterday's Report was blank. The Short paragraph of News from the Persian Gulph contained in the Bombay Paper, which came in on Sunday, and was consequently too late for our Monday's edition, will be found among the Selections in the Asiatic Sheet.

Among the Parliamentary Intelligence in our second Sheet, will be found an interesting discussion in the House of Lords, on the line of policy pursued by the British Ministry towards the unfortunate Greeks, and in this Sheet also we give some very pertinent remarks from the English Papers illustrative of the same subject. The pretended neutrality of the British Cabinet is finely exposed by the contrast between the Ionians being prohibited from the exportation of warlike stores to assist the Greeks, and vessels being fitted out in an English port, laden with arms and ammunition to be carried to the service of the Turkish power. If the intelligence, lately received overland may be relied on, a war has since broken out between England and the Porte, originating in a quite opposite cause, the detection of some of our vessels in conveying arms and ammunition for the use of the Greeks. It may admit of considerable doubt whether this change in the aspect of affairs, if it has actually taken place, be not attributable, with more probability, to the decease of a distinguished member of the British Cabinet known to have been equally hostile to the cause of liberty in Turkey and in England. Should it appear that a change of measures has been adopted by our Government shortly after the death of Lord Londonderry, not ascribable to any other probable cause, it will tend to wipe away a foul stain from the members of the administration to which he belonged, and fix it entirely upon the memory of that Nobleman; and although his Biographers were of opinion that he was not identified with any particular act of great public importance, during his life, after his death he may become identified with the oppressors of the Greeks. In this point of view the debates in Parliament previous to his exit from the stage, are highly interesting.

His Lordship's comparison between the constitutional ferocity of the Turks and the acts of cruelty performed by the Greeks, goaded on as they were to revenge, is an insult to common sense; while his sympathy for the exiled Turks, considering their total expulsion from Europe, as a necessary consequence of Greek ascendancy, is surely an insult to Christianity. For although in Ireland and some other countries its professors disgrace it by intolerance, we know that the followers of Mahomed may live under Christian Rulers without molestation on account of their faith. It is therefore expedient, if merely from a regard to political justice and the promotion of human happiness, that where two races of men (such as the Turks and Greeks) of different religions are mingled together, all nations should combine to give the most tolerant, (more especially if also the most numerous of the two) the ascendancy over the other.

The Greeks.—Last night (July 15) afforded the country the first instance of an exertion in behalf of the Greeks. To Loes, Ashton-under-Line, belongs the honour of having presented the first Petition on the subject of their sufferings. The Petitioners stated, "that they viewed with horror and detestation the murder

of their Christian brethren, the Greeks, by those inhuman and blood-thirsty barbarians the Turks." Sir James Mackintosh, who presented the Petition, observed, that for himself he could not help expressing a wish that the powers of Europe would make a simultaneous effort in favour of that brave and persecuted people.—Mr. Hume called the attention of the Noble Marquess (Londonderry) to the circumstance of a Turkish frigate being at this moment fitted out with arms, stores, &c. at Deptford, which was to be manned by English officers and English sailors. To this it would seem there was no one who could or would give an answer.—Mr. Hutchinson called on Mr. Wilberforce to raise his voice in favour of suffering humanity; and Mr. Wilberforce, so called on, joined in wishing a simultaneous effort to be made by the Powers of Europe in aid of the Greeks.

This at length drew out Marquess of Londonderry, who deprecated the time chosen for entering on so large and important a question, dwelt on the hardship of exiling five millions of Turks to Asia, assured the House that Ministers "had done their utmost to recommend conciliatory and pacific measures to the Turkish Government," and regretted to say, "it had unfortunately come to his knowledge, that there were as many and as systematic acts of ferocity, and of cruelty practised on the one side as on the other."

We are sorry that we cannot compliment the Noble Marquess for much fairness or candour on this occasion, leaving every thing like enlarged or liberal policy out of the question. His Lordship knows, or ought to know, that the Turkish Government is a destroying Government—that, in the eloquent language of Mr. Hughes, the people subject to the Turks are "reduced below the standard of the brute creation, living without civil or political existence, plundered without remorse, tortured without mercy, and slaughtered without commiseration;"—that this Government is, from its nature and constitution, incapable of all melioration, and that to perpetuate it is to condemn the unfortunate beings, who are subject to it, to the perpetual endurance of the dreadful evils above alluded to; that by the concurrent testimony of all travellers, of every country, religion, and character, the Turks are the most ferocious and brutal monsters that ever existed for the scourge of humanity. He has exaggerated the number, too, of the Turks in Europe, for by most accounts, they do not amount to one-fifth of the population, which is not thought to exceed ten millions; and when the question is, whether these two millions, who live altogether by pillage and extortion, shall be forced to withdraw themselves to the extensive regions they hold in Asia, or the Greeks shall be exterminated, the answer, one should think, could not be difficult. If such an undeviating system of cruelty as that to which the Greeks have been exposed for centuries, after oppression had driven them at last to take counsel from their despair, should have induced them to pass the bounds of moderation, when fortune put their brutal and sanguinary enemy in their power,—is this to be wondered at? The wonder would be if they did not feel a disposition to avenge their grievous wrongs. But the cruelty of the Turks is cold-blooded and systematic. It originates in a brutal contempt for all who are not of their own religion, and in their unconquerable ignorance and aversion to all that forms the ornament of life; whereas the Greeks are, by all accounts, naturally cheerful and amiable,

they still retain much of the character of their ancestors, they possess the key of knowledge, they are in communication with Europe, they have made most rapid advances in every branch of learning, they have appeared to the greatest advantages wherever the least protection was afforded them (as at Scio for example), and they only require to be freed from their oppressors to re-appear on the theatre of the world with honour to themselves and advantage to others. The Noble Marquess spoke of their acts of cruelty being as many and as systematic as those of the Turks. We wonder that his assurance could really carry him so far as to dare to make such an assertion in the face of Europe. What, in the whole of the annals of barbarous atrocity, can equal Scio, Kydonia, and Smyrna? The Greeks are correct in their morals, the accounts which Pouqueville and other travellers give of their domestic lives, exhibit them in the most amiable light. The Turks make it a constant practice to tear girls and boys from their fond parents for their harems—their brutal lust is insatiable. Is his Lordship without feeling of the parents of the children so carried off to minister to their depraved propensities, and be reared in their brutalizing religion? What have the Greeks ever done that can for a moment be compared to the horrible trade in those abominations perpetually driven by the Turks, and of which at Scio and Salonichi we have had such heart-rending proofs? To every English parent, of any feeling or decency, this language of his Lordship is absolutely one of the most marked insults which can possibly be uttered.

With respect to the vessel alluded to, namely, the frigate belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, it has been coppered in the King's arsenal, and it has above 40 pieces of cannon, laden with arms, ammunition, and an immense quantity of pikes, and will sail in the course of a few days, and to enable her to sail 40 British sailors have been put on board of her. Besides this another vessel laden in the same manner is ready, and will sail along with it. We must remember that the Pasha of Egypt has just sent an expedition against the Greeks in Candia. These arms, therefore, can only be employed against the Greeks. Sir Thomas Maitland, we know, prohibited the exportation of all warlike stores, either from the Ionian Islands or Malta, to either of the parties. How, then, can Ministers allow these stores to go out from this port to the Pasha? But we shall be told, perhaps, that they were purchased before the Proclamation. But it can be proved that they were not. If the Greeks should fall in with these two vessels, will the English sailors fight against them, and if they do so, in what light will they be considered? Will they be considered as under the Turkish flag, and as entitled to the treatment of Turkish subjects? Or will they hoist both the Turkish and English flags? We do not allow the Ionians even to speak in favour of the cause of their countrymen, and yet we allow Turkish ships of war to be manned by English sailors! This is the Noble Lord's neutrality.

We shall advert to the interference on [the part of an English officer at Naxi, on a future day.

In conclusion we have to state, that we learn from Edinburgh a meeting in behalf of the Greeks is about to be held immediately in that capital. A strong feeling of indignation has been excited there, and no little surprise that so much apathy should have been displayed at the seat of Government. We have no doubt it was the account of the spirit which is manifesting itself in Scotland that has led THE COURIER to break his silence with respect to the Greeks, and to renew his abuse of them. The Scots act both wisely and honourably in coming forward on such an occasion as the present. We trust that their example will not be thrown away on us. Indeed, we are convinced that the people here would long ago have come forward if their dispositions had been taken advantage of.

Greek Island of Scio.—The inhabitants of Scio, it is to be observed, were not a rude or half civilized people, like the Mainots and some others of the Greeks. The island, though covered with mountains, and not larger than East-Lothian, had become a hive of industry, and supported a population of 110,000 souls, of whom only 3,500 were Turks. The people, enjoying

certain privileges, which the indolence, rather than the justice of the Ottoman government suffered to exist, had grown rich by their activity, and exhibited a degree of intelligence, politeness, and improvement, which were not equalled in any city of district of the Levant—not even in Smyrna or Constantinople. "The City of Scio, (says Tournesfort), is large, beautiful and better built than any town in the Levant: the houses are handsome and commodious. After having passed a year in the Archipelago, and seen only mud cottages, the city of Scio appeared to us a paradise," (*bijou*.) Chandler expresses himself in similar terms: "In the evening, says he, we walked over the town, which appeared to us a collection of palaces, after the houses of mud we had lately seen on the Continent." The climate is so fine, that an English valetudinary, of the name of Bracebridge, settled there, whom Chandler visited, after much wandering, had given it the preference over all the places he had tried. The Sciots were worthy of the advantages they enjoyed, and by the testimony of the most enlightened travellers, stand acquitted of the vices and defects with which the continental Greeks have been charged. The intelligent and candid Olivier, speaking of the people of Scio, says, "The Legislator who may wish to observe the influence of institutions and of laws on the morals, characters, and industry of man, ought to turn his eyes towards a people, who living under the same sky, on the same soil, professing the same religion, differ, nevertheless, from themselves to such a degree that they can scarcely be recognised. After having crossed an arm of the sea, I thought myself transported into another region,—into another climate. I had seen the Greek bent under the yoke of the most frightful despotism: he was deceitful, rude, timid, ignorant, superstitious and poor: here he enjoys a shadow of liberty; he is honest, civil, bold, industrious, witty, intelligent, and rich. Here I no longer find that mixture of pride and meanness, which characterises the Greeks of Constantinople, and of a great part of the Levant—that timidity, that cowardice, which is occasioned by perpetual fear—that bigotry which prevents no crime. What distinguishes the inhabitants of Scio, is a decided inclination towards commerce, a warm taste for the arts, a keen spirit of enterprise; it is a sprightly, pleasant, epigrammatic wit. No other town in the Levant presents so great a mass of information; no other contains so many men exempt from prejudices, full of good sense and reason, and blessed with a well-organised head. In no island of the Archipelago, nor in any country of Turkey, did we see lands so well cultivated, commerce so active, and industry so great as in Scio. Grounds the most arid, and most stony, improve by degrees under the hand of the Sciots, and become fit to receive some seeds or some useful plants. There is no kind of traffic to which he is a stranger,—no hazardous enterprise that he does not attempt. Whether easy circumstances and gaiety under a beautiful sky concur to give the women agreeable forms, regular features, soft and slightly animated colours; or whether the Greek women have less degenerated here than elsewhere, it is certain, that there are not to be found in any other country of the Levant, so many beautiful women as in Scio." CHANDLER too says, "The beautiful Greek girls are the most striking ornaments of Scio. Many of these were sitting at the doors and windows, twisting cotton or silk, or employed in spinning and needle work, and accosted us with familiarity, bidding us welcome as we passed."

Such was Scio, which the brutal Turks, in the short space of four days, have rendered a heap of smoking ruins. The wealth of the inhabitants we have no doubt was their crime. The spectacle of so much comfort and enjoyment, so much prosperity—the fruit of centuries of industry and care, was too tempting to the cupidity of these barbarians. The prelates and most respectable merchants among the Sciots had been seized as hostages and confined for more than a year. A strong garrison had been placed in their city, and heavy contributions raised upon them for its support. Notwithstanding these harsh measures, as the yoke of the Turks had, in general, pressed less heavily on them than on many of their countrymen, they persevered in their obedience to the Porte for more than twelve months after most of the isles, and nearly all the continent of Greece, was in a state

of insurrection. A body of Samiots, however, at length landed on the island, and it was not unnatural that some few of the inhabitants should join them in what might well be considered a national cause. This was enough in the eye of the Turk to authorise the last extremity of barbarous revenge. The peaceable character of the Sciots, their long fidelity, in opposition to the wishes and hopes of their fellow-countrymen—and the innocence of the great majority who had taken no part in the revolt—all these were of no avail. For an act which was no crime in the eye of reason, and no inexcusable offence in the eye of policy, a hundred thousand persons were consigned to instant destruction. Twenty thousand ruffians, the scum of half-civilised tribes, were let loose upon a flourishing, polished and unarmed population, to wallow in every sort of outrage, insult, debauchery and cruelty. The loss of property is probably not much less than a million sterling; but what is the loss of property, or even life, to the wretchedness which awaits the survivors? Some hundreds of these unfortunate persons, who were lately in the enjoyment of affluence and comfort, have taken refuge in Leghorn, in a state of utter destitution. But even their miseries are light compared with those of their unhappy associates who have been made slaves. This has been the lot, according to some accounts, of 50,000 persons, chiefly women and children. The sorrows of slavery are heavy enough in their mildest form; but who can think of its horrors when persons of cultivated minds, delicate females accustomed to every refinement, children tenderly reared, are subjected to the caprices and outrages of brutal and drunken barbarians, whose native ferocity is hardened by deeds of pillage and crimes, who are checked by no laws, and even by no discipline who may insult, kill, or torture the unhappy persons placed in their power with perfect impunity, and whose fanaticism must intercept every feeling of compassion that might stray into their savage minds? We need not dwell upon the state of husbands and wives, mothers and their children doomed to separation—or, to what is still worse—to witness every indignity and cruelty committed upon each other. The imagination dare not trust itself, in fact, to picture the details of a scene so full of horror.

Let it be recollected that this is not an evil of an hour or a day, like the excesses which take place in a stormed city:—it is the permanent state of many thousand persons, who must continue to suffer all that is most frightful to human nature till death release them, or till their friends are furnished with money to redeem them from slavery. It is for this purpose that contributions are now asked. And surely it may be said, that a case which appeals more strongly to the humane and charitable was never presented. That a government should be allowed to exist in Europe, which could coolly perpetrate such atrocities, is a reproach to the age. It shows a how total a disconnection there is, between the political institutions of Europe and its moral feelings. The time, we trust, however, is not very far distant, when the political power of Europe will be the organ of its moral energies, and when "fifty thousand swords will leap from their scabbards" at the perpetration of such enormities as we have now described.

A Good Aim and a Steady Mark.—A few days ago, in consequence of a trifling wager, the following circumstance took place, which certainly rivals the celebrated feat of William Tell. In a yard, within a short distance of our office, a professional gentleman of this town stood with a tumbler glass on his bare head, and with his face to another individual, a tradesman, who, at the distance of 12 yards, discharged a bullet from a cross-bow at the glass, and broke it to atoms, without injuring, in the slightest degree, the mortal target which bore it. Our readers may depend on the truth of this statement; but we knew not which they will declare to be the greatest—the skill of one of the parties, the nerve of the other, or the folly of both.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Clerkenwell.—Sunday night the greatest curiosity was excited, and various conjectures afloat, at a light being observed by the watchmen and passengers in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell. It was of course believed to originate in a supernatural visit to that sacred edifice. A solemn investigation was, after a

sage parochial discussion, set on foot, and boldly headed by the sexton. The reconnoitring party having advanced, not without symptoms of becoming awe and trepidation, at length discovered the preternatural beings to be—two old women; who, it appeared, had been attending a funeral, and no doubt from excess of grief, fell asleep, and on waking found themselves locked in, but contrived to make themselves comfortable with the aid of the coal-cellar and a tinder-box, and, like Tam O'Shanter's witches, were more agreeably employed than the party to whom they became an object of such terrible attraction.

Kings Bench Prison.—The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Broofschoft, Clerk of the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, has been filled up by the Marshal. Mr. Easton, solicitor, is appointed to the situation.

Fast in Swimming.—On Saturday about the time of high water, Mr. Claude, of this town, swam across the Mersey, from George's Pier to Woodside, a distance of nearly a mile, in 29 minutes: he immediately returned across the river, and reached the Old Quay Pier (a similar distance) in 40 minutes, being the first instance known of any person accomplishing such a task. He swam again from the shore with the intention of dressing himself in a boat, in the middle of the river; but finding himself sufficiently vigorous, he proceeded a third time across the river, and actually landed at Seacombe Point, a distance of considerably more than a mile, in 46 minutes, after having been immersed in the water nearly two hours. On returning to Liverpool in a boat, he assisted in rowing.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Witty Reproach.—Queen Caroline one day asked Archbishop Blackburn, whether the pious Mr. Butler was not dead? "No, Madam," answered Blackburn, "but he is buried."—The witty reproach had its effect, and Butler, then living in great obscurity in a country parish, became a Bishop.

Piety and Profligacy.—The Queen of Navarre relates an anecdote of a young Prince, who, going on an amorous assignation, to tie with an Advocate's wife at Paris, his way thither being through a church, he never passed that holy place, going to or returning from this exercise, but he always knelt down to pray.—"What (says Montaigne) who tells this story—what it was he implored the Divine favour for, while his soul was full of such virtuous meditations, I leave you to judge."—In our time, we hear of people of "good condition," as they are termed, aye, and men in "high places" too, who frequent the sacramental table nearly as often as the gaming, and visit at House of God almost as regularly as a house of another sort.

A Singular Will.—The will of Attorney-General Noy, one of the best lawyers and most servile tools of Charles's time, gave much surprise to the world. After bequeathing to his son Humphrey 100 marks per annum, to be paid out of his tenements in the hundred of pyder, in Cornwall (an appropriate situation, by the bye, for the opponent of Parliamentary right) he concludes thus,—"et reliqua omnia, &c. and the rest of all my lands, goods, &c. I leave to my son Edward Noy, whom I make my executor, to be consumed and scattered about *neo de eo melius speravi*," &c.

Soult—Talleyrand—Damon.—"A groom of the chambers having conducted us through that indispensable appendage to every French mansion, a spacious billiard-room, led us to a small ante-chamber, where we were received with a plain frank courtesy by the Marshall,—a middle-sized though somewhat corpulent personage, of from 50 to 60 years of age, whose dark curling hair rendered somewhat conspicuous the bald patch in the middle of his head, while his sunburnt complexion accorded well with his dark intelligent eye. His black stock, plain dark coat, and loose blue trowsers, which, capacious as they were, could not hide his bow-legged form, obviously suggested the soldier rather than the courtier, the marshal rather than the duke; though, if I had encountered such a figure in London, I should rather have guessed him to be an honest East or West India Captain. A Frenchman entitled by birth to similar rank and fortune, would have been forward, and vain, and loquacious, amid his unmerited distinctions,—but we thought upon Soult's countenance there

sat an air of reserve, and even awkwardness, in doing the honours of his proud mansion, as if he felt conscious that he assimilated not well with its magnificence. I could fancy him saying to himself, Here I stand, a plain Soldier of Fortune, consenting to use splendidly the wealth which I have acquired, and the greatness which has been thrust upon me, but disdaining to adopt in my own person any of the fopperies of state.—Beside him, in a round light-coloured frock-coat descending nearly to his feet, stood a tallish thin figure, whose matted powdered hair, falling over his forehead and ears like the sedge of a river-god, seemed to render still paler his coarse and somewhat peck-marked countenance, which bore an expression of habitual cunning. This was the celebrated Talleyrand. Distrust and subtlety appeared lurking in his peeping eyes, deep set beneath a contracted brow; and though he looked sometimes at the pictures, sometimes at the visitors, his thoughts were not with his looks; his brain was at work, but upon other machinations than the criticising of Maritons—How different the animated physiognomy of that vivacious little bald-headed man, whose sparkling black eye decoys your attention from his dilapidated mouth and plain features, as it catches with keen enjoyment the beauties of art, and points them out to others with not less eagerness than it discovers them. That is Denon, the Egyptian traveller, now in his 85th year, whose whole exterior indicates the savant so much more than the soldier; that one is astonished how he could so far have combined the two, as to gallop round the ruins of the great temple at Luxor in an hour.”—*London Magazine*.

Gaelic Chiefs.—The Gaelic chiefs, as every one knows, were excessively proud of their rank and prerogatives. When the first Marquis of Huntly, then the chief of clan Gordon, was presented at the Court of James VI, he did not so much as incline his head before his Sovereign. Being asked why he failed in this point of etiquette, he replied, that he had no intention whatever of showing any disrespect to his King, but that he came from a country where all the world were used to bow down before him.—Again, when George the Second offered a patent of nobility to the chief of the Grants, the proud Celt refused it, saying, “What would then be Laird of Grant?”

Earl of Guildford.—The late Earl of Guildford being told that his large pair of gouty shoes had been stolen,—“Well, well,” said his lordship, with his usual pleasantry, “all the harm I wish the thief is, that they may fit him.”

Irish Gentleman.—An Irish Gentleman going to the Post-office, inquired if there were any letters for him:—“Your name, Sir?” said the clerk. “There is a good one, now,” said the Hibernian; “why won’t you to see it on the back of of the letter?”

Sharp Shaving.—We lately mentioned the feat of a Liverpool Tonsor, who undertook for wages to shave sixty persons in the hour, and who actually operated on eighty-two within the time limited. This it seems was a mere barber-ism in the polite art, and an artist of the same description, at Burslem, of the name of Joseph Finney, seorning to be outdone in his way of trade, gave public notice on Tuesday week by the town crier, of his intention to shave gratis for one hour at the Bull’s Head Inn, the period of operation to commence at half-past nine o’clock, p. m. A great muster of applicants and amateurs was the consequence, and the market-place was thronged long before the time of action. His customers were polled in and out by examining and cross-examining committees. He shaved two persons some seconds within the first minute; and afterwards took it leisurely and shaved one hundred within the hour!—having of course a regular latherer.

Monumental Inscription.—Mr. Kean, when in America, erected a monument to the late George Cook. A friend who was a much greater admirer of the latter than he is of the former, suggests the following monumental inscription:

Beneath this marble he entered,
George Cook, and Shakespeare’s Dick the third.

Brook house.—A farm at Brook house, at Langsett, in the parish of Peniston, and county of York, pays yearly to Godfrey

Boswell, Esq., a snow-ball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas.

Gretna Green.—The son of a London banker eloped to Scotland with a great heiress, whom he married; but he objected to the demand of two guineas made by the riveter at *Gretna Green*, stating that Captain—had reported the charge to be only five shillings.—“True,” replied Vulcan, “but I have already married the Captain five times, and, perhaps, I may never see your face again.”

Singular Inscription.—On the south wall Streatham Church, is the following Singular Inscription:—“Elizabeth, wife of Major-Gen. Hamilton, who was married 47 years, and never did one thing to disoblige her husband!” (Not even when she died?)

American Loyalists.—The manner in which the American Loyalists have been treated by the government of this country, is far from creditable to it. Without entering into the nature of their claims, it is sufficient for us to state, that government has never dared to come to a decision against them. So equitable did they appear to many of the supporters of Ministers, that when Mr. W. Courtenay, a Tory Member, induced by a regard to justice, brought their claims before the House, even Mr. Vansittart’s adherents disregarded his opposition, and voted in their favour; leaving the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a *reputable* minority of, we believe, eighteen. Under these mortifying circumstances, Mr. Vansittart proposed to Mr. Courtenay to pay the loyalists 60,000*l.* out of the Droits of the Admiralty, if they would desist from a further prosecution of their demands; a proposition which Mr. Courtenay deemed it advisable to accede to. From the day on which Mr. Vansittart made the promise of compromise, the loyalists have been incessantly applying to him for the fulfilment of his word. Sometimes he excuses himself on the score of the pressure of business; at other times he declares that it shall be immediately attended to: then the warrant is said to be actually made out; then comes the excuse that Mr. George Harrison has looked up the warrant, and is at home ill of the gout. When the gouty Mr. Harrison appears, he declares that the warrant is all ready if Mr. Vansittart would sign it; and thus from one to the other the unfortunate Loyalists remain unpaid; and even, after such experience, if they could depend upon the pledge of Treasury honour, they are now told that they cannot hope for their money before October next, although Mr. Vansittart, a month ago, declared in the House of Commons that no further delay should be made in settling the affair. It must be remembered that few of these Loyalists are under 70 years of age, and most of them nearer 60; that the greater part of them are living under circumstances of great privation, their sufferings heightened by the recollection of their former affluence. These people have already been kept out of their money for one year, and we need not say that delaying payment to men at such advanced ages, and keeping them in poverty and suffering for what must constitute the greater part of the remnant of their days, is highly reprehensible.—*Morning Chronicle*.

French Accuracy.—We extract the following from the COMPTONNELL of Saturday, as an instance of French accuracy in giving English names:—“The English actors will, this evening, perform at the *Theatre de la Rue Chateleine*, the Historical Tragedy of JAMSHOW. What sort of show the French can expect to see, from this notice, it would be rather difficult to determine. The Historical Tragedy, we presume, is *Jane Shore*?

* One of the principal claimants was told about five years ago by Mr. VANSITTART, that he had examined his claims, and found them just. “but,” added Mr. V. “I will not satisfy myself by verbally assuring you to this effect, I will give you a full and ample certificate of their being just, and which document will be conclusive in your favour whenever the Government may take up the subject.” From that day to this has this unfortunate claimant been pressing Mr. VANSITTART to keep his promise, and give him the certificate, but never has he been able to procure from the CHANCELLOR any thing but an assurance that the promise shall be shortly fulfilled. The claimant is 76 years of age.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1832.

The publicans' license bill was read a third time and passed.

The Scots spirits bill passed through a committee, and was reported.

Mr. BROGDEN, from the Commons, brought up the Irish insurance act continuation bill.

On the motion of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, this bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

SCOTS JURY BILL.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE moved the order of the day for the committee on this bill. The noble lord then proceeded to describe the practice which prevails in Scotland respecting the striking of juries in criminal cases which he strongly condemned. The whole selection being left to the direction of the judges, he was of opinion that for their sakes the mode ought to be altered. He was desirous not only that the judge should not nominate the 15 jurors who try a cause, but that he should have nothing to do with the selection of the 45 from which the 15 are struck. He thought it would be proper. A bill had been supported by the noble and learned lord on the woolstack for trials by jury in civil causes in Scotland, and he thought it would be proper to adopt the same mode with respect to the appointment of juries in criminal cases. He therefore intended to move an instruction to the committee to provide for putting the nomination of juries in criminal cases on the same footing as in civil cases. But, whatever might be the result he wished the bill to pass, as it afforded the best security he could obtain that the discretionary power of the judges would be done away. In the committee he proposed to move an amendment relative to the right of challenging jurors.

The Duke of MONTROSE was against all changes in the church, the state, or the law. No inconvenience had been stated to have arisen from the present mode of appointing juries in Scotland, and he was therefore unwilling to change the existing mode, in consequence of any theory, however plausible.

The Lord CHANCELLOR agreed with the noble duke in the principle he had laid down with respect to changes. If their lordships were to make alterations in the law merely upon theory, their legislation would not be very satisfactory to the public. Unless their lordships were satisfied that there was something wrong in the existing system, they ought not to pass this bill. He could not agree to the instruction which the noble earl intended to move, but the bill, so far as it went he would not oppose.

Lord MELVILLE vindicated the criminal law of Scotland, which, he observed, perfectly answered, as far as could be judged from experience, its purpose. If their lordships looked at the number of crimes and trials in Scotland, compared with those of this country, they would not find from the result of such an examination any inducement to alter the Scotch practice. His lordship then dwelt on the superior advantages which the Scots criminal law allows to a person accused, and concluded by stating his intention to oppose the instruction proposed to be given to the committee, and to support the bill as it had been received from the Commons.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE intimated, that as the noble and learned lord and the noble lord opposite disapproved of the instruction he had proposed, he should not press it, but would move a *recurso* to the same effect in another stage, in order to have it placed on the journals.

The Marquis of BUTE supported the bill.

The house then resolved itself into a committee, in which an amendment was made on the clause respecting challenges, and the report was ordered to be made to-morrow.

WELCH FINES.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN, in the absence of the noble lord (Cawdor) who some time ago proposed an address on the subject of the fines called the King's silver penny, which were levied in Wales on the conveyance of estates, rose to move the order of the day for the resumption of the debate. The object of the noble lord had been to elicit the opinion of the noble and learned lord on the woolstack and the law officers of the Crown.

The Lord CHANCELLOR stated, that the subject to which the address referred had been taken into consideration by the law officers of the Crown. It was the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the fines in question formed part of the public revenue, and were to be accounted for to the public. But, whether the revenue belonged properly to the Crown, or went directly to the public, it was plain that his Majesty could make no alteration with respect to its disposal, on an address of that house. If it went to the Crown, its application to the support of

the honour and dignity of the Crown, must be accounted for. With respect to the mode of collecting the fines, he could not find, from the inquiries which had been made, that one farthing was raised more than was due, and he found that pensions had been charged on these funds. If, however, any change was desirable, it must be accomplished by an act of Parliament; for nothing could be done by an address.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN withdrew the motion for the address.

THE GREEKS.

Earl GROSVENOR rose, in consequence of the notice he had given. As the motion he had to make related to a subject of great importance, he did not wonder that the noble earl opposite had been desirous that a regular notice for bringing it on should be given. Their lordships had been engaged during the session in the consideration of the great distress which prevailed in this country, and the still greater distress which was experienced in Ireland. They had also been occupied with inquiries into the continuation of that disgrace to humanity the slave trade, the abolition of which they had, to their immortal honour, decreed. Their lordships had most wisely directed their inquiries to the distress of Ireland, and to the disgraceful traffic to which he had alluded; and having so done, they surely would not think the subject to which he was about to draw their attention one less worthy of consideration, for it involved all the horrors of the slave trade, and all the misery which the greatest physical distress could inflict. Their lordships, having thought it right to interfere with foreign independent nations in order to prevent the continuance of the slave trade, surely could not object to the employment of similar efforts for the purpose of putting an end to the dreadful servitude to which the unfortunate Greeks were exposed. It was not his intention to inquire into the relations between Russia and the Porte, or to enter into the question respecting the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia. Their lordships were aware of what had happened at Solo, and that a number of hostages were sent from that island to Constantinople. The personal safety of those hostages was at first respected; but when it appeared probable that hostilities would not be commenced by the Russians, that moment was chosen by the Turkish government for putting to death those unfortunate men. It was reported that a pledge had been obtained by the British ministers from the Turkish government, that this atrocity should not be perpetrated. It was said that a distinct pledge had been given by the Porte that the hostages from Solo should not be molested. He should be glad to know whether this was the case. But whether the pledge had or had not been committed, the horrible massacre of the unfortunate hostages was a crime which would justify the interference of this country and of every civilized nation. At length the required evidence to give countenance and the withdrawing from all connexion with barbarians who disregarded every principle of humanity, and violated the most solemn engagements. Their lordships had heard of a sanitary cordon formed by France on the frontiers of Spain. He believed that measure to be one of the projects of the *sanctissime Holy Alliance*, the members of which dreaded the progress of liberty, and the establishment of the constitutional system in Spain, which, however, he was confident would triumph in spite of all the efforts of the partisans of despotic government. But if the Holy Alliance was so fond of sanitary cordons, why not draw up one against the Turks? That, the powers of Europe were surely competent to do, and this country ought to set the example. He should perhaps be told that the proper policy for this country was to take no part in the contest between the Turks and the Greeks. If that were true, it would at least follow that the government of this country ought to act with perfect impartiality, and show no favour to one belligerent party more than to another. But was this the case? Ministers professed a strict neutrality, but there were at least strong suspicions that the Porte was decidedly favoured by the British government. Look at the Turkish frigate now lying in this country, (hear, and expressions of dissent from the Treasury bench.) Well, he should be glad to have an explanation on that subject from the noble earl opposite. He should be glad to hear that the report on this subject was unfounded; but if it should prove true that stores, arms, and ammunition were furnished to this frigate—if the employment of the Englishmen on board of a vessel intended to carry on hostilities against the Greeks should be connived at, what would become of the impartial neutrality which ministers had pretended to maintain? Nothing could be more disgraceful than such a connivance. But this arming of a ship of war was a violation of the law; it was prohibited by the measures which ministers had introduced to the disadvantage of the independent states of South America; and if they countenanced the fitting of the Turkish frigate, they rendered themselves amenable to the penalties of their own foreign enlistment act. In extenuation of the barbarity with which the war was carried on by the Turks, it had been said that the Greeks committed equal atrocities; but it did not appear that this assertion was made out, and certainly the Greeks were not the first aggressors. The instance in which the Greeks were distinctly charged with the commission of cruelties, was at the taking of Tripolizza; but what was done there, however blamable, was merely in

retaliation for most horrible atrocities perpetrated by the Turks, previous to the taking of that place by assault. When the nature of the contest was considered, and the consequence of failure on the part of the Greeks, it would not be surprising if they were sometimes led to retaliate on their enemies the cruelties to which they were themselves exposed. It was difficult to account for the course which ministers had thought fit to pursue in this business. He could only attribute their conduct to apprehension at the increasing strength of Russia. He was aware that the encroachments of that power were to be carefully guarded against; but her territory had been increased by the arrangements in which his Majesty's ministers were parties. She had with their consent obtained possession of Poland, and was in a situation to threaten the tranquillity and safety of Europe. She was now attempting to assume a dominion on the sea, which he should be most sorry to see yielded to her; for the claim which she set up was one which it was necessary for the honour and dignity of this country to resist. But if ministers asked prudently, there would be no danger of increasing the power of Russia by affording assistance to the Greeks. It would be only necessary to support Greece as an independent government, to prevent Russia from reaping any particular advantage from the emancipation of a Christian people from Turkish dominion. Russia would not attempt encroachments on Greece, if the other nations of Europe opposed it. What he had thrown out would give the noble earl opposite an opportunity of making such explanations on this subject as he might think proper, and he hoped they would prove satisfactory. In the mean time, he should move that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order to be laid before the house, copies of extracts of the despatches received from his Majesty's minister at Constantinople relative to the execution at that capital of the Greek hostages from Scio.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said that the present motion was, if not without precedent, at least founded upon one which could have only arisen from inadvertency. He fully admitted the right to ask information from his Majesty's Government respecting the acts of any of the King's representatives abroad; or where errors of omission or commission were imputed to them; but he called upon their lordships to see how this question stood, even upon the noble earl's own statement. A great act of cruelty or injustice had, he asserted, been committed by the Government at Turkey—upon whom? Upon their own subjects, the Greeks. As matters of right; then, what right, he would ask, had this country to interfere in a matter occurring between a foreign government and the subjects of that government? See the extent to which such a principle, if once admitted, could be carried. A noble lord might move for inquiry respecting certain transactions alleged to have happened between the government of Spain and its subjects. The same species of motion might have been made during the French revolution respecting the occurrences in Oct. The effect of adopting the principle would be to have it at once applied upon themselves. There was an easy good way of trying the matter. Suppose an insurrection or popular commotion took place in England, and that the government had in consequence exercised acts of tyranny against their subjects, and that aggravated statements of the occurrences were by the efforts of faction disseminated abroad, what would they think of an application on the part of any foreign government to make inquiry into such transactions? Would it be tolerated for a moment? If not, how could they recognize a principle which must be carried that length? He was perfectly ready to avow, that he was one of those who had always held there were cases in which the country would be justified in interfering in the internal arrangements of foreign states, whenever its particular interests were seriously affected by such arrangements; but certainly in no other case. When he said this, most unquestionably he did not mean to say, that if by the personal interference of a British minister in a foreign country, acts of cruelty might be averted or mitigated, it would not be the bounden duty of such a minister to interfere in the cause of humanity. All who knew Lord Strangford need not be informed that he was the last man in the community who would refrain from using his good offices, and that he had exercised every degree of personal interference to avert such an evil as had been described. Such a personal interference was, however, very different from one founded upon a principle of right; and he was perfectly satisfied that if the present motion were adopted, so far from affording any facility to promote such an object as was desired, it would effect exactly the reverse. The noble earl had alluded to the question of the slave trade as furnishing a precedent for his motion; but there was no analogy to be found in that case, for there the question was between independent states respecting the inhabitants of Africa—a country over which no European state could have a claim of jurisdiction; besides, there the circumstances grew out of a general peace, when certain colonies were conceded, which afforded this country a just ground of requiring stipulations of the nature alluded to. This was not a fit moment for him to enter into the particulars of the contest now carrying on between the Turks and the Greeks. He understood it to be the fact that scenes had taken place between the contending parties, which were horrible and revolting to every feeling of humanity; and if he were not mistaken, these atrocities were not all of one side but applicable to both. The first act of horror

was not, he believed, committed by the Turks, but by the Greeks of Scio. He said this, not in mitigation of the outrages of either party, for humanity must deplore them by whomsoever committed. As to taking this up as a question of war, for the purpose of driving the Turks out of Europe, though he would not discuss that point now, yet he believed the noble earl, if he entered into a war for such an object, would soon become sick of the undertaking. As to the policy pursued by the government of the Ionian Islands, he could assure their lordships it had been throughout one of the strictest neutrality. The only other part of the noble earl's statement to which he should advert, was that respecting the arming of the Turkish vessel in one of the ports of this empire. Now the history of that transaction was shortly this: There was now a vessel in the river which had been a Turkish frigate, not sent here, however, by the Turkish government, but by the Pasha of Egypt, and he feared the insurrection in the Morea had taken place. She was dismantled by the Pasha and converted into a merchant vessel, and she was freighted for this country partly with merchandise, and partly with provisions for the British Museum; she came, as he had said, in the character of a merchant vessel, and after she had discharged her cargo, and undergone some repairs, application was made for permission to refit her in this port with arms and ammunition, which application was distinctly refused. (hear, hear) These explanations were, he trusted, sufficient to show that this country had maintained the strictest neutrality; and after he had given them, he hoped their lordships would not recognize such a precedent as this motion necessarily involved.

Lord HOLLAND said that the noble earl who had just sat down had entirely mistaken the notion of his noble friend, which was not interference of this country with a foreign state, but to call for information upon occurrences which might affect the national character. There was nothing new in such an appeal; it had been made in the course of last session, in the case of Sir William A'Court, the British minister at Naples. But then, the noble earl said, that this noble friend had laid no grounds for this motion. Yes, he had laid grounds for it. He had asked, and properly asked, whether it was true, that the ministers of this country had guaranteed the safety of the unfortunate Greeks who were afterwards cruelly butchered and massacred by the Turks. And he (Lord Holland) put it to the noble earl, as a question of war, and would ask him—whether, if it appeared that the British minister had pledged himself for the security of certain hostages at the court where he resided, and that that safety had been violated by the execution of such hostages, he would not deem it his duty to call the attention of parliament to an act of that description? The noble earl had given no answer respecting the pledge of the safety of the British minister, and the true parliamentary way of inquiring was by such a motion as the present. There was no man of common feeling who could touch upon the subject without interest. He did not ask the noble lord to express any opinion upon what ought to be the conduct of the British government respecting the contest between the Greeks and the Turks; but if there was an imputation abroad affecting the character of Great Britain, by any supposition that her government was capable of assisting the horrible and atrocious system of Turkey, to keep in subjection the inhabitants of the fairest portion of the globe, it became the Parliament and the country to vindicate their own character, and even that of the ministers themselves from so disgraceful an imputation. He did not mean to say that the imputation was well founded—he had no information of the facts before him, to enable him to judge; but if even such a suspicion were abroad, it became the prudence of ministers to remove such a suspicion, and it was the duty of Parliament to see it promptly done. If the noble earl opposite could answer all, as he had answered the statement respecting the Turkish frigate, he thought that the house and the country, and the ministers, ought to be thankful to his noble friend, for extorting so essential an explanation. The case of the Turkish frigate was most satisfactorily explained; he hoped that respecting the minister in Turkey, would be equally gratifying. It was the duty of every minister residing in a foreign state to transmit to his own government information of his proceedings; this must have been done in the present case, and parliament ought to be informed upon the subject. As reports were always of a guarantee of the nature to which he alluded, and of its subsequent violation by a cruel butchery, they ought to be set at rest one way or another. This was not pointing at any question of international interference, it was merely for information in a regular parliamentary way. (hear)

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that not having understood the noble earl who had brought forward the present motion to have asked him whether the British minister had guaranteed the safety of the Greek hostages, he had not certainly stated in reply what he had no difficulty, in now communicating after his attention was called to the point by the noble baron who spoke last. He begged, then, distinctly to say, that no such guarantee either was or could be given by the British minister (hear, hear.)

The motion was then negatived.

IRISH GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE rose and said, that he felt the greatest possible reluctance in opposing this bill at the present moment being quite persuaded that those who had prepared it meant to do good and had in fact done much good by their proceeding. But he had great doubt whether, if the bill passed in its present shape, the parties affected by it could possibly discharge their respective duties. The misfortune was, that they had not received any information from the other house, to enable them to judge of the details of this bill; what he therefore desired was, not that the measure should be rejected, but that it should be postponed; and he was happy to say no possible injury could arise from such a postponement, because the present bill was not to operate until the 1st of next March, and there would be quite time enough to consider the subject more maturely early in the ensuing session, and still give the measure operation as early as was at present intended. The noble earl then enumerated various statements made against the bill by clerks of the Crown, patent officers, medical attendants in goals, and others to be materially affected by the bill; and also pointed out how incomplete it was respecting its own provisions in particular functions of grand juries, besides the injustice of at once affecting the vested interests of parties who were, contrary to the practice of parliament, allowed no opportunity of being heard. If the present bill went on, he had several amendments to offer; but if this motion for postponement were agreed to, justice might be done to all the parties, and no delay given, for the reason he had stated, to the actual operation of the bill. He concluded by moving that it be read a third time that day three months.

The Earl of BLESSINGTON said, that as the noble lord had no objection to the principle of the bill, its operation ought not to be suspended.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that when he considered the enactments of the bill went to affect patent offices creating vested rights, he thought the house ought to maturely weigh such a measure before they adopted it, and particularly without hearing the parties. He had presented a petition from one clerk of the crown in Ireland, who declared he had paid for assistance in one year, a larger sum than this bill allowed both for his own remuneration and assistance.

The Earl of LIMERICK must say that a great proportion of the miseries which had accumulated upon his unhappy country had been aggravated by the gross transgressions of grand juries, and all that could touch the jobbing propensities of such assemblies ought to be encouraged. (hear, hear.) He must also say that the clerks of the Crown had their full share of the mischief, for their habit of splitting indictment; the clerks of the peace had gone still farther, for instead of hundreds, a year they looked for a remuneration of thousands—he knew one who had 3,000l. a year. He hailed this bill as the harbinger of a system of emancipation for Ireland.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL felt some embarrassment as to the course which ought to be pursued towards this bill. He entirely approved of its principle, and thought it absolutely necessary that the grand jury presentments should be put upon a new footing; but still he thought the details of this bill had not received the fullest consideration. If the bill were necessary, why not have legislated forthwith, instead of by a prospective measure not to act before the 1st of March. He would not enter into the question of patent rights, nor how far salaries annually voted could be deemed to confer vested interests; still the matter ought to be inquired into, and it could not be done in a better way than in that pointed out by the noble lord opposite (the Earl of Donoughmore.) If this bill were now put off, he would engage to bring in one upon precisely the same principle in the next session. (hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said that the passing of this bill was a duty which they owed to the people of Ireland, who were oppressed by many grievances; the present excessive system had led to every species of abuse—the most perverse ingenuity had been countenanced by those whose duty it was to have checked it. The only objection to postponing the bill was removed by the noble earl's pledge to bring in a measure having precisely the same object in view early next session.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that upon looking more closely at the bill, he saw it did not affect vested rights.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL would not object to a resolution pledging their lordships to adopt the principle of this bill in a measure next session.

Lord HOLLAND gave notice that his noble friend who had just left the house (the Marquis of Lansdown) would propose such a resolution on Friday next.

Lord REDESDALE admitted the abuses existing in the grand jury system of Ireland; but approved of the delay for more mature consideration.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time this day three months.

IRISH INSURRECTION ACT.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that being the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Act of Friday next, he had some doubts whether they could then proceed to business, that day being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation.

Lord HOLLAND said, that if it were usual to keep the anniversary as a holiday, they must of course do so now.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said, that he must try a long way back for precedents, as the anniversary of his late Majesty's coronation never fell during the sitting of parliament.

It was then understood that the debate, if not taken on Friday would be on Monday next.

Lord SIDMOUTH fixed the Prisons Act Bill for either Friday or Monday, in the same manner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

On the motion of Lord ERSKINE, the cruelty to animals' bill was committed, after a few words from the Lord CHANCELLOR, who reserved his observation for the third reading the report was received and agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1833.

BEER RETAIL BILL.

Petitions against the above bill were presented by Mr. G. RUTENOW, from certain publicans in Yorkshire; by Mr. Alderman BARNES, from some publicans in the city of London; by Mr. ROBERTS, from the publicans in the county of Kent, and the Isle of Wight; by Lord G. SOMERSET, from the publicans in Gloucestershire; by Mr. WOODMAN, from brewers and publicans in Leicestershire; by Mr. B. COOPER, from persons of the same class in the city of Gloucester; by Mr. G. LANE, from certain licensed victuallers in Hertfordshire; by Mr. CANNON, from some publicans at Gravesend; and Mr. BUNO, from certain publicans in Middlesex.

Mr. BYNO next presented a petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. Pancras, against the Highgate chapel bill, and also another to the same effect from the clerk of the said parish.

Mr. Alderman WOOD presented eight petitions from publicans against the beer retail bill.

Sir E. HARVEY presented seven petitions of a similar nature from publicans of Winchester.

Mr. C. CALVERT presented a petition from the inhabitants of Malloway and Kentish-town against the Highgate chapel bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER presented petitions from the brewers against the beer retail bill.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH presented three petitions of a similar nature from publicans of Gosport, Portsmouth, and Portsea.

PRINTING OF BIBLES.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from a person of the name of J. C. Jennings, complaining of the privilege exclusively enjoyed by the Universities of printing Bibles. The hon. member stated the following facts:

—The *Svo* bourgeois Bible, demy paper, is charged in sheets 6s. 6d. per copy. An edition of 20,000 Bibles might be printed and sold from 2s. 6d. to 2s. per copy, instead of 6s. 6d. charged by the Universities. A mission royal 12mo Bible, sold for 5s. 6d. per copy in sheets, might be printed in editions of 20,000 copies for it, for 1s. 6d. to 2s. per copy. If stereotype was used, the charge would be less.

Mr. T. WILSON presented a petition from certain publicans of the city of London against the beer retail bill.

Mr. H. G. BEAUFET, Mr. HERRHOUSE Dr. LUMINGTON and Mr. MARRELL presented petitions to the same effect from similar parties.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition from an individual of the name of Robert Douglas, complaining that he had not received compensation for important services which he alleged that he had rendered to the Victualling Department.

THE ORANGE FACTION IN IRELAND.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose to present a petition, which he said had just been placed in his hands from John Lawlor, the proprietor and editor of the *IRISHMAN* newspaper, published in Belfast. The petitioners stated, that on the 12th of July certain persons in Ireland were assembled to hold annual, and as he conceived illegal assemblies and he com-

plained that some of these persons had continued to disturb the peace of the inhabitants of Belfast from 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th of July last, until 3 o'clock on the following day, by firing guns, and by exhibiting every other demonstration which the ingenuity of faction could suggest to irritate the feelings of a very large class of the community. The petitioner further stated, that St. Patrick's Day would have afforded the opposite party an opportunity of expressing their feelings; but that he, assisted by a Roman Catholic clergyman, and other persons desirous of preserving the peace of the city, interfered, and succeeded in preventing the occurrence of any celebration which could give offence to the other (the "Orange") party. In conclusion, the petitioner expressed his surprise that means had not been taken by the present executive government of Ireland to prevent the annual recurrence of the proceedings which he had described, and he prayed the house would take the subject into consideration and apply some remedy.

Mr. S. RICE expressed his regret, that after the application of his Majesty's letter in Ireland, any persons in that country should have resorted to those absurd shows and processions, which at all times had been considered evils, but at the present moment, considering the unfortunate circumstances of the country, were calculated to excite the most painful feelings among the people. It was particularly to be regretted that such a time should have been selected for rekindling that party spirit which divided man from man in Ireland, and which he had hoped had been extinguished for ever by his Majesty's visit. He begged to state, that he knew nothing of the individual who petitioned the house, nor of the facts which he had stated in his petition, except so far as they tallied with statement which had appeared in the public prints. If administrators of the laws and a police were to be maintained in Dublin, he could not see how they could be better employed than in endeavouring to prevent the occurrence of those periodical causes of irritation which had so long reflected disgrace upon all who were concerned in or sanctioned them. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, that better times would come and the instances of disgraceful conduct which had lately occurred would be the last of that kind. (Hear.)

Sir J. MACINTOSH could not help lamenting that the executive government had not recently interposed, as it had under the excellent Lord-Lieutenancy of the Duke of Bedford in 1806, for the prevention of the scandalous proceedings which had been complained of. He deprecated those proceedings—in the first place, as dangerous to the public peace; and, next, because they are an annual insult to the people of Ireland, and a libel upon the memory of King William. In Ireland was to be found, perhaps, the only instance in the history of mankind of a minority of conquerors continuing for more than a century the celebration of their victory in the very country which they had subdued. To connect the commemoration which took place in Ireland at a certain period of the year with the memory of King William, was the greatest insult that could be offered to the memory of that monarch, who would be distinguished in the history of the world as the champion and hero of religious liberty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOULBURN assured hon. gentlemen opposite, that he fully concurred with them in deprecating any proceedings which might tend to keep alive those feelings in Ireland which all her friends desired to see extinguished. The hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Rice) appeared to have derived his information only from those sources, which were open to all, and were not responsible for the fidelity of their statements, which he believed to be exaggerated.

Sir G. HILL took this opportunity of stating, that no man in this house could deprecate more than he did the proceedings which has been brought under the notice of the house. In the part of Ireland with which he was connected, he had for many years past prevented such manifestations of feeling among his friend and neighbours. He could not help observing, however, that hon. gentlemen opposite directed their attention only to the feeling which was exhibited by one party in Ireland. He could assure them, however, that extensive provocations were given by the other party, as it was called, to which allusion had been made in the course of the present discussion.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON expressed his surprise that the minister of Ireland had not taken measures to prevent the continuance of those scenes of insult and outrage which had endangered the tranquillity of Ireland. He was sorry he did not see the Attorney-general for Ireland in his place, because, if the right honourable gentleman had been present, he would have asked him whether the Lord Lieutenant was not now vested with authority sufficient to enable him to put down such proceedings as had recently taken place in Dublin and other parts of Ireland. If the law did not furnish the Lord Lieutenant with power to stop those proceedings then he (Mr. Hutchinson) was of opinion that sufficient power ought to be granted him for that purpose. The subject which had been brought before the house was not of a trifling nature; it was an insult which had been offered to five millions of Irishmen. (Hear.) He thought the right hon. secretary for Ireland was disposed to undervalue the importance of the transactions which had recently taken place. The proceedings at Dublin were peculiarly offensive, because there, as it appeared from the reports in the newspapers, the police took an

active part by siding with the party that was insulting the populace. It appeared to be impossible that the intention of ornamenting the statue in Dublin should not have been known in the Castle; and if it were known there, he thought the Lord Lieutenant ought to have interfered, to prevent it from being carried into execution, even at the risk of his life. (Hear.)

Mr. S. RICE hoped that the general reprobation which the late proceedings in Ireland had received from members of both sides of the house would have the effect of putting an end to such disgraceful annual exhibitions. (Hear.)

Mr. BROUGHAM concurred in the hope which had been expressed by the hon. member who had last spoken. He would take the opportunity of asking a question with respect to a letter, to which he had formerly called the attention of the right hon. secretary for Ireland, purporting to be written by Mr. Sturin, the late Attorney General for Ireland, to the Lord Chief Justice of that country. Since that period, he had been informed that the letter was not of recent date, and did not refer to late transactions. According to one account it appeared that the letter was written six years ago, and according to another, it was dictated so far back as 1818. Now, he wished to know whether the right hon. secretary could inform him when the letter was written, because, however culpable it might be to write such a letter at any time, yet if it should appear to have been composed at a distant period, that circumstance would be calculated to make a material alteration in the view which he was before disposed to take of the subject.

Mr. GOULBURN said that he had found nothing in the letter, or in the manner in which it had become public, to make him consider it necessary to call upon the gentleman by whom it was alleged to have been written for any explanation. (Hear.) If, however, those reasons had not operated with him, he should have felt a difficulty in calling upon Mr. Sturin for an explanation, because he was not now connected with the Government of Ireland. For his own part, he had no hesitation to state that the letter contained internal evidence that it had not been recently written, because reference was made in it to a person in the character of a practitioner, who had some time since been appointed a judge.

Sir G. HILL thought the hon. and learned gent. opposite (Mr. Brougham) had acted in a very extraordinary manner, by taking notice of a letter which had been found in the street. He wished to give the honourable and learned gentleman an opportunity of stating whether he was not required, at the instance of a very distinguished Roman Catholic gentleman in Ireland, to make that letter a subject of discussion in that house?

Mr. BROUGHAM said he did not know upon what ground the right honourable baronet could call upon him to declare whether he had acted upon the instigation of any gentleman in Ireland whether distinguished or obscure, Roman Catholic or Protestant. In order, however, to gratify the curiosity—he would not say the illaudable curiosity—of the right hon. baronet, he would state, that he not only had had no communication with the hon. and learned gentleman who had been alluded to, but that he had not received a hint to influence his conduct with respect to the letter from any person in Ireland. As long as that letter continued in private circulation, he would have been the last man in the world to have made it a subject of discussion in that house, because the circumstances under which it had been obtained would not justify such a proceeding; but the moment he found that the letter had been inserted in a public paper, he thought it a matter of course that some notice should be taken of it.

After a few words from Mr. R. MARTIN, the petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. F. PALMER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Reading, in favour of the beer retail bill. The honourable member said the petitioners were extremely anxious that the honourable and learned member for Whitchelsea should not consent to withdraw the bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—“The petitioners need not be in the slightest alarm about that.”

Mr. MONCK presented six petitions from certain inhabitants of Reading, also in favour of the beer retail bill.

The Clerk, in reading these petitions, stated them to be from Journeyman tailors, bricklayers, shoemakers, printers, bookbinders, weavers, and a few persons. (Much laughter.) It afterwards appeared, that the clerk was mistaken, when he said that the petition had received the support of any reverend gentleman; he had been misled by the last signature attached to the petition, which was that of a publican named Hugh Parsons.

Mr. SCARLETT presented a petition, which he stated to proceed from the inhabitants of Peterborough, against the beer retail bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM immediately looked at the petition, and observed that his honourable and learned friend had not correctly described the persons from whom it emanated. It was true they were inhabitants of Peterborough, but then every one of them was a publican.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 569 —

Personality and Responsibility.

Among the novelties that now and then appear in the pages of the BULL, there are some views of "personality" and "responsibility" altogether so ingenious, as to deserve being rescued from their obscurity; in order that the people of England, including of course all those connected with the affairs of India, may see what are the doctrines that are set up in this country on those two points.

Our remarks on the duties of a Clerk to the Committee of Stationary, and our opinion that he should be a competent judge of the qualities of Paste-Board, Sealing Wax, Ink-Stands, Sand, Lead, Gum, Pounce, Tape, and Leather, are considered by the BULL as *personal and indecent invective*, and an attack on an individual for holding the appointment of Clerk to the Stationary Committee; which is then traced up to the *malevolent feeling* of one who has an enmity to the man he had once injured; and the whole is closed by an assurance that such remarks will excite only one prevailing sentiment of *disgust* at such *malicious and unjustifiable personality*.

These are harsh terms indeed to be applied to a simple comment on an official document, inviting contracts for pens, ink, and paper; but their force is much lessened when we learn from the same authority the meaning attached to the epithets so lavishly employed. "That it (the comment) is **ALTOGETHER PERSONAL**," says the Editor of the BULL, "is evident from there being no ground to charge inability to perform the necessary duties." This is certainly a new and original definition of *personality*. In general acceptance, this English phrase is understood to mean "reflections on the private qualities, personal defects, private actions, or private character of any individual," and is not in the slightest degree affected by either ability or inability.—According to the new definition of the BULL, however, if a public character can be properly charged with inability to perform his duties, it is then no longer *personal* to speak of him;—but if no ground for the charge of inability exists, it is then evident that a comment on such person's public duties must be **ALTOGETHER PERSONAL**! The clearness and consistency of this new mode of logical deduction cannot fail to be highly admired, and we render a service to posterity by placing it on record.

As to the *indecent and invective*, which is also charged on the comment; it is like the *personality*, existing only in the imagination of the writer. If a Minister of the Gospel, who is already handsomely rewarded, and rendered independent of all want, for the express purpose of confining his attention to the duties of religion and piety, should solicit an office like that of a Clerk to examine, approve, and reject Sand, Tape, and Leather, can it be *indecent* in us to suggest that his time might be more appropriately and more usefully employed, in the care of his spiritual flock? and not indecent in him to serve two Masters, God and Mammon? The labourer is no doubt worthy of his hire, but that labour should be in his vocation; and if in Scotland, the duties of an Inspector of a Stationary Warehouse would be deemed incompatible with those of a Presbyterian Minister and the Head of the Scottish Church in any particular county, we cannot imagine upon what principle such a union can be considered eligible or compatible here. The late Bishop, who was the Head of the English Church in India, would not have condescended to deal out Stationary to all the offices requiring it; any more than he would have become the Editor of a Newspaper or a Magazine, or the Leader of a Debate at a Public Meeting, or the Secretary of a Committee for erecting a Statue to a Governor General. Even the inferior rank of Clergymen of the English Church appear to be more spiritually disposed and religiously occupied, although there are many among whom the duties of their Church may be divided. The Head of the Scottish Church is, however, not merely the head, but he is the *only* Minister of his religion in this part of India, and has the sole and undivided charge of all the Presbyterian members of this community, without a fellow-labourer in the vineyard to whom he can delegate any portion of his sacred and awful trust. If these arduous duties are inadequately rewarded, and more money than this yields him

were the object of his desire, it would have been more agreeable no doubt to his flock to have increased his pay from among themselves, than to have his attention distracted from the duties of his sacred office, by such an occupation as that of examining and rejecting the contents of a Ware-house or Godown, an employment wholly unsuited to the dignity as well as purity of the Head of the Scottish Church in a land, where, surrounded by Idolators, it is of the utmost importance to preserve the Clerical character free even from the suspicion of any but the purest and holiest motives.

In saying thus much, we have neither indulged in *personality*, *indecent*, nor *invective*; we know nothing whatever of the private life or private actions of the individual whom the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE placed before the world in his public and official capacity: and even did we know anything of that person's private life, we should not advert to it;—we leave that and all other personalities to the BULL and its worthy Supporters, who are the first to indulge in and the first to decry it: for if ever there was a Paper that lived on the *personal* abuse of its rival, no man can be at a loss to name that as the daily vehicle of the personality now so loudly denounced. *Indecency* there is none in all we have said; and *invective*, if the ordinary meaning of that word be understood, is not to be found throughout the whole of our remarks.

We pass, however, from the subject of "personality" to the BULL's notions of "responsibility" to public opinion, and the right of public animadversion. It is so perfectly unique, that it deserves to be given as it stands in the original; thus:—

"We maintain openly and unequivocally, that the Editor of the JOURNAL has nothing whatever to do with such appointments. We maintain that the PUBLIC interests are in no way concerned in any appointments under this Government, excepting those which relate to the security of our lives and property—such as the Magistracy, &c.; and this simply because the persons filling those Offices are not the Servants of the PUBLIC; but of the East India Company—whose interests alone suffer, if their Agents appoint incompetent persons; and until the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL is called upon, in common with every individual British subject in India, to pay the Salaries of these Officers, and to make good any deficiencies arising from their misconduct or inability, he has no more business to interfere in their arrangements, than he has with the appointments of the Court of Directors at home."

That so blind a being as the writer of this paragraph should see a tenth part of the absurdities resulting from his doctrine, we could not for a moment expect; but to other eyes they will be so clear as hardly to need pointing out. If the interests of the East India Company can alone suffer from the incompetency of their Servants, and those Servants are responsible only to the Masters who employ them, for what purpose was the Supreme Court established, and the Laws of England introduced, to bind both Masters and Servants by its decisions? Were there no interests but those of the East India Company at stake in the Pindarrie war? Are there no interests but those of the East India Company to be considered, in all the various Regulations of Government, and the competency or incompetency of those to whom their execution is entrusted? Have Indigo Planters no interest in the appointment of Judges and Collectors in the Interior? Have Merchants and Agents no interest in the appointment of Custom House Directors, Members of Marine Boards, and Boards of Trade? Have Landholders no interest in the first framing of the laws by the Board of Revenue, and their ultimate administration by the Judges of the Sadder Dewannee Adawlut? And have not the whole community, Hindoo, Mahomedan, East Indian, and British, a constant and inalienable interest in the due maintenance of impartial justice in every department of the state? If the East India Company and their interests are alone concerned in India, how happens it that a Board of Control is appointed to superintend their affairs, and to approve or counteract their decisions as they may see fit? If the British Public have no interests at stake in India, from whence do the British Parliament derive

their authority to impeach, to examine, to legislate, in cases where the affairs of India, as of a part of the British Empire, are brought before them for revision? If, through the incompetency of the East India Company's Servants, Civil and Military, the Pindari War had ended in the defeat and expulsion of the English from India, would none but the East India Company have suffered? If the rebellion in Cuttack had spread throughout India, and thousands of lives had been sacrificed in the struggle, would the East India Company alone have drained their veins in the general carnage? If, from the incompetency of those to whom the framing of the Territorial and Commercial Regulations is entrusted, the lands were to go out of cultivation, and Agriculture and Commerce languish, from impolitic and ruinous restrictions, would the East India Company be the only persons affected by such a change?

Never, perhaps, in the history of Indian discussions was so absurd and untenable a position ever set up as this: that the Servants of the East India Company are responsible *only* to their Masters; and that whatever evils may arise from their incompetency, the East India Company are the *only* sufferers!! The Parliament of England did not think so in the days of Warren Hastings; nor did the Government of India even entertain such a doctrine, when one of their Servants, Mr. Hayes, was lately tried before the Supreme Court, for a supposed exceeding of the bounds of their Regulations. The same authority which established the Supreme Court for the administration of the British Laws in India, established all the natural consequences of those Laws, freedom of person, freedom of property, freedom of religion, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech and publication. If the local Government of the country can take away *any one* of these natural rights, which belong by Law to Englishmen wherever the Law of England is established, they can take them *all away*, and invade the liberty of person, or property, or religion, with quite as much propriety and consistency, as the liberty of thought, or speech, or publication; for, according to the Law of England, they all belong to Englishmen, to exercise freely and without previous restraint, subject only to a responsibility for their use to a Court of Justice and a Jury of twelve honest men. It is true that for daring to exercise either of those natural rights, a man may be first proscribed from society, and then banished from the country; but this can be done for his opinions on religion as well as for his opinions on politics, for his refractory taste in literature and the arts as well as for his unbending opinions on law and government: as, whatever the offence may be, it must first resolve itself into the crime of an unworthiness to dwell in a land of so much piety and purity as the religion and government of India exhibit; and then, being thus adjudged as unworthy, by those who desire their own purity not to be too closely examined, to be removed under due form to a less pure and less perfect abode, in that land, from whence whatever is good and valuable in India is derived!

To say that none but those who help to pay the Salaries of Company's Servants have a right to comment on their public characters and public acts, is to admit that all who *do* contribute to the Company's Treasury, from which their pay is drawn, *have* that right. According to this rule, every Native of the Country, who contributes to the Revenue, has that right in a degree proportioned to the extent of his contributions: while the Civil and Military Servants of India, who *receive* from that Treasury, without helping to *fill* its store, have no such right! Again, Magistrates and Coroners, Clergymen and Clerks of Stationary, with a host of others, who draw their pay from the Public Treasury, but put nothing into it, have no right to open their lips; while Merchants who swell the Custom-House Receipts, and Journalists who augment the Post Office Revenue, have an undoubted right to comment on the acts of those whose Salaries they thus help to pay; and who would and must suffer from the misconduct or inability of incompetent persons filling such public stations. According to such a rule—that of paying taxes or tribute to the state—(and be it observed that this rule is of the BULL's own formation) the Editor of the

CALCUTTA JOURNAL, whose labours bring more to the Public Treasury than those of any two Papers besides in India, ought to be highly privileged with the right of comment and discussion: but he would never have dreamt of so absurd a standard as that which would exclude all the paid Functionaries of every Government from the right of commenting on the public acts of each other, and place it in the hands of those only who paid to the Government of any country more than they received. The right of commenting on the public acts of public men is founded on the same basis as the right of forming and expressing an opinion on any other subject, and as clearly belongs to man in every state of society as the faculty of speech itself, of which indeed it is but the exercise. From what other source than this does JOHN BULL derive his right to comment on the public character of the Editor of the JOURNAL? The latter is not in his pay, nor is he his servant. The FRIEND OF BANKES did not ground his right to comment, on the fact of his helping to support the person whose acts he was denouncing: nor did NIGHT, SEMPRONIUS, CENTURION, and others of the same school, think of this as an argument for their right to comment on the acts of a public man. On the contrary, they expressly told the world that they had withdrawn *their* portion of support from the Editor of the JOURNAL, and invited all the world to follow their example: yet, in doing this, they did not renounce their right to comment, on withdrawing their portion of pecuniary contribution: but went on increasing in violence in proportion to their endeavours, not only to withhold their own support, but to withdraw that of every other person.

Neither theory nor practice therefore, neither analogy nor experience, bear out the Editor of the BULL, in his abortive conception of the rule or standard by which the right of individuals to comment on the acts of others should be determined. No principle, either of morals, religion, law, or equity, could justify the odious personalities with which the pages of that Paper have teemed for the last four months; because the secrets of confidential intercourse, the concerns of domestic life, the conversations of social dinners, and all the incidents of private history, ought to be held sacred and inviolable in all public controversies. Yet in the late controversies that have agitated India and Indian Society so extensively, nothing was spared; and *personality, indecency, and invective*, were most lavishly displayed in every letter or comment that appeared in the pages of the BULL against the great object of its hatred and denunciation. In the present instance, however, we have confined ourselves purely and entirely to the public duties of a public individual, who comes before the world in an Extraordinary Gazette, to invite Contracts for a supply of Articles, subject to his examination, of which, as a Doctor of Divinity and a Minister of the Gospel, he is likely to be a very incompetent judge; and with which, as one whose Kingdom is not of this world, we think no Clergyman, but above all a Presbyterian and the Head of the Scottish Church in India, ought to have any thing to do. We may be wrong. The individual in question may be the best possible judge of Country-Leather, Pasteboard and Tape; and it may be quite as compatible with his sacred functions to examine Pounce and Gum, try India Rubber, weigh Sand, and count bundles of Pens and sticks of Wax, as if he had no higher duties to engage his attention. But, on the same principle that this Divine assumes to himself the right of publicly declaring to his hearers from the Pulpit what *he* deems it their duty to perform towards their Rulers and towards each other; and on the same principle that he and other men address themselves in Public Meetings and through the Public Press, to their fellow-men, declaring their opinions of persons and characters, without reference to whether they help to pay them or not; upon that principle we also exercise the right of delivering our opinion freely but conscientiously on the point which has led to this discussion: and in the same spirit and with the same motive as the Reverend Divine himself has no doubt before often told his congregation, so we would repeat to all who contend for the union of such opposite duties as these, the well known passage from Christ's Sermon on the Mount "No man can serve two Masters: for either he will hate the one and love the other; or

or he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon. Therefore, take no thought, saying what shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? for after all these things do the Gentiles seek. But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all those things shall be added to you." We would recommend, in short, a serious meditation on that beautiful exhortation to his followers, which the Saviour addressed on that occasion, beginning at the part which says "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

A few Discourses on this great lesson of self-denial, which is peculiarly enjoined on those who have taken up the Cross of Christ to follow in his footsteps, and to keep his bright example perpetually before their eyes for constant imitation, would, if delivered from the pulpit of St. Andrews, soon convince both the Preacher and his Hearers, that higher and more exalted duties are expected from a Minister of the Gospel and the Head of a Church affecting superior purity and heavenly-mindedness to that of England, than those of his newly assumed Clerkship, to which it would be impossible for him to advert, in his proper sphere, without exciting among his hearers a feeling the most remote from devotion; and as far as public engagements and public duties are concerned, we sincerely think that no Clergyman should undertake any thing that he might not advert to, even at the altar, with a feeling of conscious dignity and propriety, as strictly belonging, and even doing additional honour, to his sacred character as a Minister of the Gospel of Christ.

Funeral Sermon.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

If ever the Gospel was preached at the Cathedral, I am sure this was the case yesterday. If ever the rich and the great inhabiting this City of Palaces were brought under the sound of Divine Truth, I am certain that yesterday can boast of such an occurrence.

A Funeral Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Crawford at the place of worship above-mentioned; and certainly he did pour the very marrow and substance of the Gospel into the lap of his listening congregation. The Christian character of the late Chief Justice was most beautifully portrayed from these words, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." In the death of a personage to whom this passage of Scripture was so eminently applicable, according to what fell from the lips of the Preacher, what a serious loss has this country sustained! Ah! Sir, we need many, many such persons in this land, where Christianity to an awful extent is but a mere name, and where Idolatry and Superstition rear with so much grace their towering heads.

Quite as much as the conversion of the Heathen around us, we need pious Governors and pious Members of Council, pious Secretaries and pious Judges and Magistrates, pious Collectors and pious Soldiers of every rank. Let but an abundant flow of piety prevail in these quarters, and India is at once transformed into a terrestrial paradise. When this takes place, no more shall we hear the clamour of exclusive monopolies and superfluous sinecures, no more of unjust inequalities and proud distinctions, no more of summary transmissions and banishment without trial, no more of an enslaved press, and no more of restrictions imposed upon liberty of thought, spontaneousness of speech, and freedom of discussion!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

February 10, 1823.

Barbarous Assassination.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

For the information of surviving Friends and Relatives who might otherwise receive contradictory statements of the fatal occurrence, I beg leave to send you the following particulars, taken from a Letter written on the spot, connected with the death of Mr. John McCutchan, late in the employ of the Resident at Natal, who was barbarously assassinated by his Servant See Bryhan, on Monday the 13th August last. On the evening of this day Mr. G. a friend of the deceased, returning from on board a vessel in the roads, heard screams proceeding from the house occupied by Mr. McCutchan and his family: he rushed into the hall and found Mr. McCutchan lying lifeless on the floor. Two of the domestics had at the moment arrived from the market, and having armed themselves with such weapons as they could get, accompanied Mr. G. in search of the Murderer; and it was very providential that they lost no time in doing so, for the wretch, with the view of embruing his hands in the blood of his innocent children and their remaining parent, was found in the act of breaking into a part of the premises where the three Children of the deceased with their mother had taken refuge. Mr. G. endeavored, with the assistance of the two domestics to secure the assassin, but it was found impossible: a scuffle ensued, when he made a desperate blow with his Sewah (a Malay knife) at the neck of Mr. G. He failed in his object and was spear'd by one of the servants. A wound received by Mr. G. by the attempt with the Sewah, and another inflicted on one of the children, owing under Providence, to the courage and presence of mind displayed by M. G. was all the mischief the villain could effect after the murder of his master. On enquiry into the cause of the diabolical malice and revenge with which the man appeared to have been actuated, nothing more could be elicited, than that the deceased having slightly struck the murderer on the head with his open hand for having spoiled a dish of broth, he without speaking a word went below the house, brought up a Sewah, and plunged it in the breast of his master. The striking, however, even if true, is justly considered by all acquainted with the deceased, who was a man of every tender feelings and great forbearance, only the exciting cause for giving vent to designs, long harboured in the breast of the assassin, and which are yet to be developed.

Though the particulars of the life or death of an Individual, unknown to all but a few friends and relatives who survive to mourn his loss, may be uninteresting to the Public, yet as affording consolation to those few, permit me to add that the deceased, to the day of his death, amidst many vicissitudes and trials, upheld the character of an upright unassuming and benevolent man, for which he was always distinguished. About 2 or 3 years ago Providence was pleased in its wisdom to afflict him with severe hypochondriac affections. He soon began to live very retired, left off writing to his friends, and at length, as far as he possibly could, excluded himself from all intercourse with mankind, fancying he saw a foe in every face, even in that of his Employer, who appears to have conducted himself towards his assistant with the humanity and indulgence his unhappy situation demanded. "Afflictions spring not from the dust." The deceased's was doubtless such, with the view to prepare him for the awful change which was soon to take place, and his last letters give very striking proofs, that the design of Providence, as far as human judgment can go, was accomplished, and the deceased fully prepared to meet his end.

Your most obedient,

Jan. 31, 1823.

A FRIEND TO THE DECEASED.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES, FEBRUARY 10, 1823.

Private Bills and Acceptances of Good Houses, discount- ed at.....	4 per cent.
Government and Salary Bills,.....	3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Government Securities, for fixed periods, from 2 to 3 months,.....	4 per cent.
Ditto for less than two months, or at open date,.....	5 per cent.

Tikka Bearers.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

It is indeed a pity that the salutary Regulations respecting Tikka Bearers, instituted in May 1794, and quoted by your Correspondent *PRO BONO PUBLICO*, junior, in last Thursday's JOURNAL, should be so little attended to; scenes of imposition are every day recurring, which loudly call for Magisterial interference, and the Tikka Bearers are so thoroughly aware of the annoyance and trouble not to say difficulties attendant upon bringing them before His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and so confident of the lenity of those Right Worshipful Gentlemen towards them, which originated (if report speak true) in such matters being deemed too trivial for investigation, that their extortions and impertinence hardly know any bounds.

In my personal avocations, it frequently so happens that business calls me to the distance of a quarter of a mile from the office to which I am attached, in which case unless I keep Bearers for the whole day, I have several times been obliged to pay a rupee in advance, before those conscientious gentlemen would undertake to carry me at all. Now, Sir, a rupee for a trip of half an hour, is rather too much of a good thing; and certainly entirely contrary to the Regulations before quoted, which award but the like sum for a whole day to five Bearers; whereas they only furnish four, or if more are required, though only to go as far as the Fort and back again, their demand is four annas each.

Nor is this the only cause of complaint; when I was yet but a *Griffin*, some four years back, I paid my Bearers a rupee before hand to take me on an evening visit to Colingha; when I got there, I did not take the precaution of having the Palanquin brought into the compound; the consequence was, that about midnight on my taking leave, neither Palanquin nor Bearers were to be found, and in their hurry the gentlemen had also taken my hat which I had forgotten to take out. This, however, is not the only trick of the kind that has been played, for I am acquainted with several who have been served very much in the same manner.

One case however beats every thing of the kind I ever yet heard. A friend of mine who as yet is no old standard in India, requiring to go out to Italy the other day, engaged four Bearers, but was obliged to pay them a rupee in advance; they took Mr. — as far as the Circular Road, and there set him down, declaring that unless they got a second rupee they would leave him and his Palanquin where it stood. This was about the middle of the day; to sit exposed to a burning sun and smothered with clouds of dust, was no very desirable situation. What was to be done? Mr. — was a stranger to the place, he did not know where to get other Bearers, and if he had, he would have had to pay them also; his errand would admit of no delay, and sooner than remain where he was, he gave them a second rupee.

Now, Sir, if our Right Worshipful Magistrates would but put themselves in this young man's place, how would they like to be placed in such a dilemma? It is true, Mr. — did not apply to any of them; but if he had, it is more than probable, since he had no witnesses to produce, that these Bearers would have trumped up a story so as to deceive the Magistrates, and would have got off with flying colours at last; or perhaps they would have produced a red stained cloth, with the pretence of having been beaten, and then Mr. — would probably have had to give those Bearers a *douvenir* into the bargain.

I have occupied your time perhaps longer than I ought to have done, and fear this will but too much encroach on your pages; yet if you think the Public might be benefited by it, I am sure you will not refuse a corner to the humble exertions of

Your's obedient Servant,

Feb. 8, 1823.

PRO BONO PUBLICO, Tertio.**BANK OF BENGAL RATES.**

Discount on Private Bills, 4 6 per cent
 Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, 3 8 per cent
 Interest on Loans on Deposit, 5 0 per cent

Fire at Kidderpore.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

On Saturday last, about a quarter past two o'clock, a dreadful Fire happened at Kidderpore, which threatened destruction to all around. It originated from persons smoking Gunjah in a Native Liquor Shop at Kidderpore.

I was returning from my Office at the moment the Fire began, and was not aware of it till one of my servants came up to me and said, "Sir, Grain will be very dear."—How, says I, do you know that, and on what account? He replied, that the Kidderpore Bazar was burning. I ran out of the gate, where some of those whose huts were already burnt, were lamenting, weeping, and beating their breasts; and the rest were employed in pulling out their goods from the Fire, and throwing them near the rails of the Kidderpore House. The exertions of the Natives to save their huts from being burnt were very inadequate,—till a couple of Serjeants of Cooly Bazar Barracks, and half a dozen Christians came to aid them. These went about an eighth of a mile a-head of the Fire to the Southward, (as the wind was from the East), and pulled down all the huts that were near to each other. The two Serjeants exerted themselves as if they were in combat with Bonaparte's Cuirassiers. A Gentleman of high respectability treated the two Serjeants and their brave companions with some brandy and water, which they needed after their exhausting exertions. The Engines did not arrive till the Fire was almost extinguished.

If to each Engine there was attached a poor European as Superintendent, I have no doubt, but that the Engines would arrive with more speed and make much better work when they come; for the Natives are afraid to venture nearer than within 50 paces of the Fire. About 350 or 400 huts have been burnt, and property to the amount of nearly 100,000 Rupees has been destroyed.

I remain, Sir,

Kidderpore, Saturday, 5 mi- }
 nutes past 8 o'clock P. M. }

AN EYE WITNESS.**Sporting Intelligence.****CALCUTTA MEETING, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1823.****A Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each—1½ miles.**

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Mr. Robert's gr. A. Junack, (Large) | 8 0 |
| 2. Mr. Jones's gr. A. Charley, | 8 10 |
| 3. Mr. James's r. A. Silverheels, | 7 2 |

Won cleverly.

Time 3' 4"

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 Gold Mohurs each.—R. C.—for three years old, Colts 8 st. 7 lb.—Fillies 8 st. 4 lb.

Mr. Black's Master Robert walked over.

A Produce Sweepstakes. The produce of English Mares—Meerut Stake—weight, four Subscribers, 40 Gold Mohurs forfeit.

Mr. Walter's Impromptu, 8 st. 2 lb. received.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—T. Y. C.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Mr. Woodcock's Nader Shaw, (J. Snipe) | 10 7 |
| 2. Mr. Berwick's Juwab, (Owner) | 10 7 |

Juwab led till within ten yards of the Post, when Nader Shaw came up and won cleverly. Time 1' 31"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—C. D.

Mr. Black's Arabella, by Cato, received 70 Gold Mohurs, from Mr. Berwick's Abra, by Thunderbolt.

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—R. C.

Mr. Black's Master Robert, 8 st. received forfeit from Mr. Oakley's Horatio, 8 st. 1 lb.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—573—

Stud Department.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, The SUB-ASSISTANT at Hissar, in his reply to CAROLUS, merits a far different notice than has been shown to AN EXPERIENCED OBSERVER. He feels an interest in the subject on which he writes, and conducts his inquiries with an urbanity of manner, to which his predecessor on that side of the question is an utter stranger. He has, I must confess, saddled me with rather an undue share of error and prejudice, but I trust to the breadth of my shoulders to bear the load without complaining or sinking under its weight; nor shall I attempt to disabuse myself in a more violent way than by offering some explanation which, on the whole, he is fairly entitled to.

Had not the SUB-ASSISTANT favored us with his name and rank, the postscript attached to his letter would have given us an inkling of the land of his birth, being nearly as long as (I was going to say longer than) the letter itself, and so little connected with it, that but for his initials attached, one would certainly have conjectured, that it came from the pen of another; but it is of little consequence in what shape his arguments are urged, so that his inferences are fair, and conclusions just. I have, however, seriously to complain, that he has (by accident I am sure) mis-stated my opinions more than once, and thus drawn conclusions as unjust in themselves as they are foreign to my sentiments.

This Gentleman commences his letter by observing that I have taken "an erroneous and somewhat biased view of the subject." Now, Sir, I put my veto against such an arbitrary method of canvassing a subject: I may be biased and in error too, perhaps: who is free from them? but his assertion to this effect stands for nothing without proof, and the *onus probandi* rests with him. It is unfortunate however, that time and experience can only decide between us, to which we must submit for the truth or error of our opinions.

Let not the SUB-ASSISTANT suppose that the object and end of my former letter was to advocate the cause of the Horse Dealers. I have little sympathy with that class of people; and only pointed out the injury they will sustain, as the natural consequence of a measure, which I disapproved, and not as a principal objection against it: that this class of people have, however, been useful to Government, and are not altogether the beings so much abused and despised by your Correspondents, may I think be inferred from the fact of Horses having been brought at various times, through their means, from the Banks of the Attock and all the intermediate country between that River and the Sutteeleg, when sufficient numbers of serviceable Horses for the Cavalry were not procurable within our Provinces or the neighbouring States.

Far be it from me to advocate the cause of middle men, under any circumstances, whether of Europeans or Natives: we have had but too much experience of these gentry in Ireland to recommend them here. It is precisely with this view of the case that I prefer the old plan with all its defects, united as it would have been with the Zameendary or District System, to the new measure of purchasing yearling Colts which has lately been carried into effect, being persuaded that the latter is calculated to make a system of middle-agency permanent, which would otherwise have been but of short standing.

If sufficient time had been allowed for the free operation of the Zameendary System in Western India, the Natives would have been better able to appreciate its worth—they would have found, by the increased value of their Colts, that it was more to their interest to keep them until the age for admission into the service, than to dispose of them at an earlier period at a price far below their real value, and would be the more inclined to do so, as they became familiar with our habits, customs and even prejudices; for such we have, no doubt. The Native of Hindoestan is naturally shrewd, especially when his own interest is concerned, and although he may be a little deficient in foresight, a very

short time would have been sufficient to enable him to discover the difference between 200 Rupees, the price which the SUB-ASSISTANT says is commonly given for their Colts such as are fit for the service, and 400 or 450 Rupees, the sum he would eventually realise, if passed by a Cavalry Committee. Would it not naturally occur to this hawk-eyed race in money matters, that in first presenting their Colts at Cavalry Committees they did not, by so doing at all lessen the prospect of his sale in other quarters, and for other purposes than the Army?

By the arguments adduced by the SUB-ASSISTANT and his coadjutor Uar-Purwan, one would necessarily suppose that the Zameendars are perfect children, incapable of managing their own affairs, and forsooth required to be kept in leading strings. Is it not strange, then, when all the other classes of Natives are acknowledged to be so keen in money matters, (which experience proves often—very often—to our cost), that these alone should form an exception—should be so grossly ignorant of their own interest, as to require an assistance of a Government Agent to point it out—to be their Chancellor of Exchequer and safeguard of their purse, which, for all I see, is perfectly snug when removed from public gaze, within the precincts of their own kummerbunds.

I have now to notice a mis-statement in which the SUB-ASSISTANT has saddled me with opinions, certainly not deducible from any part of my former letter. After some remarks on the choice of Colts, he proceeds to say, "I reject entirely CAROLUS's opinions of the superiority in judgement of the Dealers over the Officers in the Stud Department." Now, Sir, I appeal to him, or any Officer in that Department, if such an inference could be fairly drawn from the following extract from my former letter, to which it evidently alludes. "Few, very few of the Breeders themselves, however extensive their experience may be, can arrive at any thing like a certainty on this point; and it is most improbable that the Officers in the Stud Department should be better acquainted on a subject in which their individual interest is not equally concerned." In the first place, Breeders, not Dealers, are here particularly specified, which makes an important difference, in as far as it includes European Gentlemen, as well as Zameendars, and in this case distinctly applies to them, as might have been concluded from the term used, extensive experience; for where is the Native Breeder with extensive experience? and in the second, that it is but fair to conclude that a Breeder is as good a judge of a Horse as the Officers in the Stud Department, (I said no more), without at all detracting from the merit of that distinguished body. There is another mis-statement also, which has in some unaccountable way crept into his Letter, of as much importance as the former, being directly at variance with my opinion as stated in a former letter. In his lengthy postscript the SUB-ASSISTANT says,—"I have already alluded to CAROLUS having adduced no facts in support of young animals not gaining bone and muscular strength by being at liberty." Is this, Sir, I would ask, the legitimate deduction from the following sentence of my letter, to which it alone refers: "It is moreover reasonable to suppose, that Colts running at large will acquire their full powers in a superior degree to those placed in confinement, yet I cannot entirely agree with a very zealous and worthy member of the Board of Superintendence, that any great increase of bone or muscle is the necessary consequence of being at liberty,—this I attribute more to breed than any system of rearing, &c." It seems that because I differ with another as to the extent of a benefit derived from a particular method of rearing, the SUB-ASSISTANT persuades himself, that I must be inimical to the plan itself, than which nothing can be farther from the truth.

I am fully sensible, Sir, of the advantages arising from what is termed the Europe System of rearing Cattle, and which by the bye, has been in practice both in the Dakhin and to the North, I have been informed, for ages past; but I cannot subscribe to an ingenious though simple theory greatly in fashion within these few years, that the mere act of running at large for three or four years will convert a spindle-shanked, crooked-legged, rickety Tatloo into an Elephant-Horse.

A good Stallion is of the first and last importance in a Government, as in other Stalls; when once this is lost sight of, or considered only secondary to a method of rearing, we shall retrograde instead of advancing on the scale of improvement. If inferior or indifferent Horses even, be once admitted, or allowed to creep into the Stalls, we shall observe the difference by their produce; aye, if they are allowed to run at large for 50 years together, should they live so long.

The SUN ASSISTANT is surely making a rash calculation, in computing the loss of Colts reared in the Native way at 200 per cent. more than by the Europe method—he relies no doubt on one superior method of treatment in the Diseases of the Horse. Some allowance will however be made for a young disciple of a new profession, whose zeal by far outstrips his experience. Without pretending to the gift of prophecy, I venture to predict that experience will one day point out to him, that fewer Horses by far are saved through our means, than he at present appears to be aware of.

Your correspondent, Sir, is quite indignant with me for taking such a mercantile and profit-and-loss view of the case. Had this been the only consideration, I might have acceded to his opinion, conceiving as I do, that it is the duty as well as the interest of Government, and especially the liberal Government under which we live, to promote as far as possible the welfare of its subjects, it is evident, however, that the expenses of a Government, like individuals, must have its limits, and what is more, that its advantages will be in the exact proportion that it confers the greatest possible good at the least possible expense:—Every one can estimate the good policy and true value of the late measures of Government in opening the several Canals throughout India, and especially those in the Western Provinces—in making and improving the Roads—in distributing Horses gratis, with a view of improving the breed in the Upper Provinces—and even the partial measure of exchanging Bulls from the Government Stud, for two Cows or 30 Rupees, is not without its benefit, for a similar reason; but is it not a matter of doubt, whether the new plan of purchasing Colts can be considered in the same light?!! The SUN ASSISTANT however attaches much importance to it, and goes off with flying colours in the idea, that this measure will secure “the inestimable advantage to the Government in having their resources in this most indispensable supply within themselves;” that this supply should be at their command, I am most willing to allow, though I much doubt, whether this new plan of trading in Horses is the most desirable way of effecting it; their subjects would have done this for them probably at less cost to Government, and certainly with more benefit to themselves, and time alone can shew its ultimate advantages or disadvantages: we must moreover keep in mind that as soon as we lose the control of the neighbouring states within and around our territories, that it will be high time for us to take up our beds and walk, and leave the country to more enterprising and successful rivals.

The SUN ASSISTANT is of opinion, that the expense of rearing young Cattle, (and feeding old ones, I suppose) is not greater to Government than to Individuals: now, I would like to ask him, why the Mares were distributed to the Zameendars some years ago from the Stalls below? Economy, I have heard, was one, and not the least of the objects in view on that occasion; but whoever before heard of a company conducting their affairs as cheap as individuals, and those individuals of all others Natives of Hindostan? This is surely contrary to all experience; that their affairs are managed better, perhaps, I am most ready to allow, but certainly not so cheap.

It is urged that the Zameendars or Breeders, have not the convenience to keep their Colts beyond one year, but “as is the case with the Breeders in England, sells his Colt to an individual who gains a livelihood by rearing the animal till of an age fit for use.” In reply to the first paragraph of this Extract, I have only to say, that if we make it his interest, he will soon find it convenient to keep his Colt, and to the last; that your correspondent must be alluding to some Irish custom, little

known, and to the best of my knowledge, not all practised in England, except it be by the Gentlemen on the Turf at Tattersalls, &c. If my memory serves me, the usage in England is for Breeders to bring up their Colts to the age of 3 or 4, when they are sold to Horse Dealers, sometimes privately, but more commonly at a Public Fair (where they are taken by the Breeders themselves). They are then broken in, and dressed as the Dealers term it, for the market. It is I believe by no means common for a Breeder to sell his Colt before the age of three, and this is too early for the Dealer, as the practice of drawing the Colt's teeth to make them appear older much in use amongst these people, amply proves. Insinuations well marked by Italics, are thrown out, of individuals having purchased young Bullocks, and deriving a profit by rearing them; at the same time hinting, that “these same individuals would also find, that an equal profit is to be realized by rearing Colts, if the Government were to forego the advantage.” It is not for me to conjecture, who can be the object of these remarks. Suffice it to say, that I know of no one to whom they apply, not even the Boparies, who, the SUN ASSISTANT must be well aware, limit their purchases to Bullocks, which are fit, or nearly fit for use; and as for purchasing Colts, with similar views, I never heard of its having been done yet by any one, which surely would have been the case, had it been considered, an advantageous speculation. Nay, I will venture to affirm without fear of contradiction, that if the Government were to forego what is termed so great an advantage, that not a single individual on this side Ahabad would be found fool-hardy enough to enter on so hazardous a speculation.

I really cannot see any thing in my former Letter, which bears the stamp of my being, “evidently a professional man;” nothing technical, which would give rise to such a supposition; but of what interest is it to any one, and least of all the SUN ASSISTANT, who, if his other attainments in physic at all correspond to the learned dissertation on exercise, &c. with which he has favored us, it is very clear will never require any assistance of this nature from me.

I have before admitted, that our system of rearing young Cattle, “is beyond comparison, superior to that adopted by the Native Breeders;” and as such fully allow, that the same description of Colt, will, to a certain extent, turn out a better Horse under our system than theirs. I also admit that vice will be prevented by this treatment in young Colts, and probably eradicated in old ones; nor do I hesitate to say that if the SUN ASSISTANT is prepared to prove the necessity for a class of middle-men, as he aptly terms them, at present, and for future times, that the Zameendar will find his advantage in coming in contact with a British Officer over a Dealer, for reasons he has very properly assigned. It is the necessity (at all) for this class of Agents which I doubt, and the making them permanent which I disapprove: the free operation of the Zameendary System, I say, has not had sufficient trial in Western India at least, and whether Government gains or loses by the new arrangement in point of expense, improved Horses, &c. there is no doubt but that by its operation, it annihilates the prospect of the Zameendars availing themselves of a free market, which the SUN ASSISTANT himself allows is a “consummation devoutly to be wished.”

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Hunter, Jan. 20, 1823.

CAROLUS.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 10, 1823.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans, Rs.	28 8	27 8
Unremittable ditto,	0 0	0 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 30th of June, 1823,	25 0	24 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1823,	25 0	24 0
Bank Share,	0 0	0 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	205 0	205 8
Notes of Good House, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount, at 3-8 per cent.		
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

Merits of the Sex.

To the Editor of the *Bengal Gazette*.

Being lately in a company where the merits of the Sex were very much discussed, I send you the substance, from my memorandum, taken at the time. As my opinion was not asked until near the conclusion of the conference, I had the more leisure for remarking on the sentiments of the company.

One of the company had the generosity to observe, upon the females withdrawing, after dinner, "that he was happy we were rid of those pests of society. I am never easy," continued he "in their company." I took occasion to ask him, whether his dislike of female society originated in his own caprice and ignorance of their character, or from any serious injury he had personally received from them. Instead of giving me a direct answer, to a simple question, he flew off at a tangent, expatiating upon the many evils brought upon mankind by women; enumerating from mother Eve, down to the present time, all the females of memorable record in the historic page. After he had exhausted his stock of general invective, he was opposed by one of the company, who fought the cause of the sex manfully; maintaining that what the other had advanced was only "exceptions," and by no means the "general rule" of female conduct. "Look," says he, "at the amiable conduct of many a secluded female, whose virtues are unknown to the world. That there are, and always have been, some women of bad conduct I am willing to allow," continued he "but there are many more, whose behaviour render them justly the subject of eulogy. One bad woman makes more noise than twenty virtuous ones, which makes superficial observers attribute to the Sex what is only the fault of individuals. I have had much intercourse with the Sex in my passage through life, and I have ever found them kind and grateful; gentle, humane and obliging." A great many more observations on both sides of the question were advanced, without any appearance of coming to a determinate conclusion. At last one of the company asked my opinion of the merits of the Sex; as I had not spoken from the time I asked the question above stated, a pause ensued to hear my sentiments on this general question. I asked the Chairman "what was the argument?" "The Sex," said he, "whether they are virtuous or vicious?" "They are both," said I, "that requires no proof." "What is your opinion of the Sex generally?" said the President. "I do not consider myself an impartial judge," replied I. "How so?" "Because I owe so many obligations to female goodness that it would be the worst of ingratitude to forget it. I am therefore liable to be biased in my opinion, in favour of those ornaments of society, to which I stand so much indebted. Last my silence, however, should be misconstrued by either party. I have no hesitation in stating that my sentiments are in unison with the following extract from the works of the justly celebrated Ledyard, whose writings have added much to the history of the human mind. "I have always remarked," says that accurate observer of mankind, "that women, in all countries are civil and obliging, tender and humane; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest; and that they do not hesitate, like men, to perform a generous action. Not haughty, not arrogant, nor supercilious; they are full of courtesy, and fond of society; more liable, in general, to err than man; but in general also more virtuous; and performing more good actions than he. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spreading regions of the wandering Tartar; if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so. And to add to this virtue (so worthy the appellation of benevolence,) those actions have been performed in so kind and free a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught; and if hungry, I eat the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

The above quotation decided the question in favour of the sex, as the opponent withdrew from the company and did not return. I do believe, Mr. Editor, it will be invariably found, that in proportion as we become acquainted with the true excellence of the female character, we will always treat them with the more kindness and regard; and that ignorance of their real character, always accompanies that selfish pride, and want of consideration which affects to treat them lightly or with harshness. Few women are insensible of tender treatment; and the number is small indeed who would not recompense it by the most grateful returns. If such accolades meet with your approbation I may occasionally renew them.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

A FRIEND TO THE SEX.

Bombay, January 29, 1823.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Remittable,	Premium	23 0 s 23 8	
Non-Remittable,	ditto	14 0 s 14 8	

Trade of Kamboja.

To the Editor of the *Bengal Hurrah*.

Sir,

In my last letter but one I gave you an account of the trade of SIAM, and in this I will endeavour to give you some account of that of KAMBOJA. In point of fact KAMBOJA itself cannot be said to have any trade of its own, it being almost entirely merged in that of SIAM or COCHIN CHINA, to which countries it is almost entirely subject. Some of the principal and choicest articles of the trade of these countries are the produce of KAMBOJA, some of which I forgot to mention. Among these is GAMBONG, which is a gum which exudes from a tree, said to be of considerable size. Incisions are made in the bark of the tree, and the gum runs into bamboo tubes.

Having in my former letter described the trade of SIAM, it seems to me that nothing in addition can be said of that of KAMBOJA, but much may be said of its ports, some of which are very fine. —One of the principal of these is CHANTIEUN, containing but 30,000 inhabitants, and the grand emporium for Pepper and Cardamoms. This place is tributary to SIAM, to which it sends the greater portion of the articles before mentioned as tribute. The annual quantity of pepper sent to BANGKOK from hence, is said to amount to 30,000 piculs. From SIAM it is principally sent to CHINA. CHANTIEUN is situated a short distance up a river navigable only for small boats, and the vessels employed in the carrying trade between it and SIAM are principally of from 300 to 1000 piculs burden. If I recollect right from 300 to 400 vessels are annually employed in this trade.

KANG-KAD or ATHIEN is the next considerable place, and this is the frontier town of COCHIN CHINA. Its products are the same as those of CHANTIEUN, and its population nearly equal. Like it too it is situated on a small river only navigable for small vessels, but its trade is far less considerable than that of that place. Near to it once stood the most populous town on the coast, called POTIAMAT, which was burned by the Siamese in the course of their contests with that people for the sovereignty of KAMBOJA. There are many other places on the coast, all of which carry on a greater or less trade with SIAM. The principal of these are NARON-WAT, NUNG-NA-BIN, and just on the point of KAMBOJA, KANAO. The people settled in this place are Cochins Chinese and not Kambojans.

The whole of the coast from this last point quite up to what is called by the Siamese LEN SAM-NH-SAM, the Cape LIANT of Europeans, is an uninterrupted Archipelago of beautiful islands. POLO UN, the most easterly is but a small island, six miles long. —I had an opportunity of landing on it, and found here a family of Cochins Chinese and two or three Chinese who had settled here for the purpose of procuring the sea slug which abounds on its coasts. Their hut was miserable, and a little cultivated ground near it producing a few sweet potatoes, constituted the whole of their wealth. In it was a figure of a Chinese deity, and a number of tablets, containing the names of the junks which had touched at it for some time. —They commonly stop here for a day or two on their way from CHINA to SIAM, for the purpose of procuring fresh water, of which the island contains an abundant supply. —Previous to sailing it is their custom to consult the before mentioned deity as to whether they shall prosecute their voyage or not. —This is done in the following manner. A book is prepared, in which a number of sentences are written and numbered. A similar number of small pieces of sticks are prepared with corresponding numbers on them. These are placed in a hollow bamboo and shaken until one of them falls out; the number of the piece of wood is then compared with the corresponding motto, and according as this latter is favourable or otherwise, the junks pursue their voyage or wait until they obtain a more favourable answer.

It would be useless to call your attention to all the islands scattered along this coast and the head of the gulf. I will only therefore mention one nearly 36 miles long, and containing a population of 2 or 3000. This is called by the natives PO-KWAN, and is famed for the production of the Agla Wood. On its shores is a very extensive fishery of the sea slug, the *over falls* which abound here being its favorite resort. The fishermen stand at the head of the boat and spear the fish, and so great is their dexterity that they seldom miss their aim. The poor people inhabiting this island are principally Cochins Chinese, but there are a few Kambojans and Chinese.

The kingdom of KAMBOJA itself is divided into three parts, one of which is tributary to SIAM and a second to COCHIN CHINA, while the third is independent. The two former comprise all the sea coast, and the third is several days journey up the great river of that name. Its capital is PAKOMPIN, and it is said to contain a considerable population, among whom are some Chinese. In one of the neighbouring provinces called CHAMPA, which is entirely surrounded by people professing the Buddhist religion, is a very considerable Manomadan population, who speak a dialect of the Malay, and who, strange to say, are the ruling power.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, February 3, 1823.

A TRAVELLER.

Commerce with Siam.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

In the *JOHN BULL* of this morning I noticed some remarks on the trade of SIAM, which appear to me to need some elucidation. With regard to the first part of it that "injuries acts were committed on British subjects," there cannot be the slightest doubt of the truth of it in the person of the Gentleman whose case appeared in your paper a few days ago. With respect to the second paragraph, I have certainly heard of "a young Prince who was in the habit of visiting the British ships in the night." I know too that the Captain of one of them made him some presents, but I never heard any thing of his "being flogged and put in irons," nor of the cause alleged for this. If the cause however did exist, and if the punishment was inflicted this could not be "an injurious act on British subjects." I know nothing of the third paragraph, but of the fourth, I must observe, that I am not surprised if the *BONA FORTUNA* did not sell more than "300 dollars worth of goods." The fact is that two ships had disposed of cargoes there before her arrival, and another ship was there with her, endeavouring to dispose of her cargo at the same time. Now I know that it was the opinion of the Gentlemen on board the *PHENIX* that the goods taken clandestinely on the *JOHN ADAM* had spoiled their market. Can it then be wondered at that when in addition to this the *PHENIX* had sold a great portion of her cargo, that no market at all should be left for that of the *BONA FORTUNA*? In conclusion I beg to remark that I know positively and from experience that no country in INDIA possesses greater commercial capabilities than SIAM, in the CHINESE TRADE, OF WHICH COUNTRY ALONE more than 32,000 tons of shipping are annually employed, and I once more beg to repeat what I said in my letter of the 1st, (see *HURKARU*, February 5th) that "if once the Siamese Government could be convinced of the sincerity of our intentions and the advantages to be derived from our friendship, and divested of some portion of the natural jealousy of its character, they would willingly admit us to a participation in the privileges of the Chinese, and even court a closer connection with us."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, February 8, 1823.

A TRAVELLER.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 9	Andromeda	Portg.	P. C. S. Vittal Macao	Dec. 29	

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 22	Edward Stretzell	British	R. Allport	Calcutta	Dec. 19
23	Fairy	Arab	S. Narrapah	Gopelapoozem	Jan. 18
23	Samarang	British	T. Gover	China	Dec. 23

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination.
Feb. 6	Swallow	British	W. Scott	Penang
6	Two Catharines	Amren.	E. Elderkin	America
9	Triunfo Americano	Portg.	J. J. de Souza	Lisbon

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 21	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Calcutta
22	Horatio	British	J. M. Bredwell	Jaffnapatam
24	Golconda	British	J. I. Edwards	London

Administrations to Estates.

Joseph Philan, Esq. late of Gerard Street, in the Parish of Saint Ann Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Medical Establishment, deceased—James Charles Colbrooke Sutherland, Esq.

The Honorable Sir Robert Henry Blosset, Knight, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, deceased—John James Pemberton, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Mr. James Maxwell, late a Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, on the Invalid List, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—David Clark, Esq.

Alexander Robertson, Esq. late of the Town of Calcutta, Merchant and Agent, deceased—Mr. Alexander Robertson, Gentlemen.

Selections.

Bombay, January 22, 1823.—A report, viz. Buxhire, has been received of a Declaration of War between Russia and Great Britain. On the authority of private letters, from that quarter, it is said that a British Escort had been attacked by the Russian Troops; but no particulars as to when or where this aggression on the part of Russia occurred, or on what account the Escort was required, are given. We mention it merely as a rumour, attaching little, if any, credit to it.

On Monday, the Transports with the Troops lately stationed at Nasadore, on the island of Kishm, anchored in the harbour; the military garrison of that island being reduced.

A fire broke out in the Kamatten Village on the afternoon of Monday, by which above four hundred huts were consumed—after it was extinguished, another fire took place in a rope walk in the Patroil Road, which was entirely consumed—the latter is supposed to have originated from some of the burning material of the huts having been carried in that direction by the wind: Three Children, we are sorry to learn, fell victims to the devouring element. The engines were on the spot in a very short space of time.

The Bachelor's Ball, mentioned in our last week's paper, took place on Friday evening at Lowjee Castle, and seemed to give universal satisfaction to all present. The Company sat down at half past 12 to Supper, after which dancing was again commenced and kept up with much spirit till morning.

On Monday evening, Commodore Charles Grant embarked on board the *LISSEY* under the salute and honours due to his rank, and yesterday morning sailed for Trincomalie; the fine new Frigate *MADAGASCAR* left her native port at the same time in gallant trim, for England.—*Bombay Gazette*.

Ball in Government House.—We heard it frequently remarked on Thursday evening, that the Ball was the most agreeable one witnessed in Government House for a long time. There was no cold constraint—every one appeared happy and at his ease, and the Honourable the Governor General himself was seen going round among his guests and speaking affably to those near him. The number of Ladies and Gentlemen present, we should imagine, amounted to about seven hundred. White seemed more worn by the Ladies than any other colour. Feathers were also much worn but not so many Diamonds and other jewels, as we have witnessed on former occasions. The Snapper and Wines were elegant and capital, and Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, with their establishment were in attendance. After Snapper, dancing recommenced; there was some very fine Waltzing, and every one seemed eager to crowd round the dancers evidently highly gratified with the exhibition of this exquisitely beautiful dance of foreign land. The company did not break up entirely, we believe, till near three o'clock.—*India Gazette*.

Fire.—The Bazar at Kidderpore caught fire on Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock.—The flames raged with much violence and the principal part of the stock, we are sorry to hear, is consumed. The fire continued burning during the whole night, and at ten o'clock yesterday morning was not extinguished.—*Hurkara*.

Marriages.

On the 8th instant, Mr. G. BARNES, to Mrs. A. REBEIRO. At Quilon, on the 15th ultimo, Captain F. GRICE, of the *Bombay Marine*, to Miss MARGARET ARNOTT.

At Vepery Church, on the 21st ultimo, by the Reverend Dr. HORTLEN, Mr. JOHN WILSON, Clerk in the Government Office, to Miss SOPHIA FALLOWFIELD.

Europe Marriage.—Lately, in Anne's Church, by the Rev. Mr. LATOUCHE, the Rev. SPENSER WILLIAM WALSH, of Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. SLATER, of St. David's Castle, Co. Kidare, and Tonyn, Co. Longford.

Births.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of W. T. BRENY, Esq. of a Son. On the 7th instant, Mrs. JOHN MILLS, of a still-born Daughter. On the 6th instant, Mrs. N. CANTOPHEL, of a Daughter. At Moorsheadabad, on the 7th instant, the Lady of ROBERT CREIGHTON, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter. At Mirzapore, on the 18th ultimo, Mrs. T. STEELE, of a Daughter. At Muttra, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. R. POGGERS, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Vellore, on the 21st ultimo, Ensign J. N. DANIELL, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment of Native Infantry. At Trichinopoly, on the 20th ultimo, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Son of Captain MACKINTOSH, of the Engineers, aged 13 months, deeply deplored by his afflicted parents. In England, on the 6th of May last, Lieutenant GEORGE CAREY, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Bengal Establishment.